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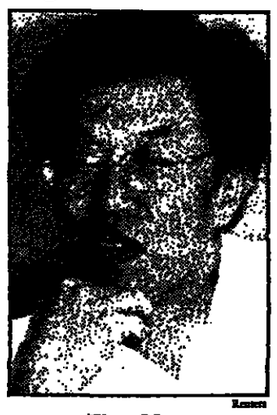
# China Dismisses Culture Minister

## *Zhao Ally's Removal Seems Aimed at Reining In Arts*

By David E. Sanger
*New York Times Service*

BEIJING — The Chinese government said Monday night that it had dismissed its culture minister, Wang Meng, a well-known Chinese novelist who had been exiled during the Cultural Revolution and whose rise to government power three years ago had been hailed as a sign of renewed literary freedom.

Mr. Wang is the highest-ranking government official to be deposed since the military crackdown on the student democracy movement in June, and since China began an active campaign against the "bourgeois liberalism" of the West. Just before the crackdown, Zhao Ziyang, the general secretary of the Communist Party, was removed for sympathizing with the student protesters.



Reuters

Wang Meng

Mr. Wang, 54, was recently rumored to be ill and out of Beijing. He was replaced by He Jinzhi, a poet who had been a high-ranking official in the propaganda department of the Communist Party. His appointment appears to signal a further campaign to keep a firm hand on books, plays, films, painting and virtually every other sphere of the arts, all of which fall under the culture minister's control.

The official Chinese press said outright that Mr. Wang had been dismissed, but Chinese television also said that he had "repeatedly asked to be relieved of his official posts to concentrate on his writing."

Although that could not be independently confirmed, in 1986 Mr. Wang had resisted his appointment as minister but acceded when the leadership decided his appointment would signal its intention to follow far more relaxed policies.

Mr. Wang has long been a powerful symbol in China. He was denounced in 1957 in the party's anti-rightist campaign because of a short story he had written. The story, called "The Newcomer in the Organization Department," was about apathetic party cadres in an inefficient factory after the triumph of the revolution in 1949.

Accused of writing "destructive, anti-party, anti-socialist work," he was assigned to manual labor on a farm outside of Beijing. He was briefly reprieved, and then persecuted again as the Cultural Revolution was beginning in the middle 1960s. He was then banished for 16

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## *A Fugitive Reform Leader Describes Power Struggle*

By Jim Hoagland
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — One of the leading figures in China's economic reform movement has emerged from three months of hiding to call for an international campaign to bring down the government officials who ordered the June killings of demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Chen Yizi, an influential adviser to the deposed leader, Zhao Ziyang, said that hard-line forces in the Chinese government had provoked the June 3-4 military action against student demonstrators as a way of gaining control over the divided Communist regime and putting an end to Mr. Zhao's reform program, which sought to change China's socialist, centralized economy to one that responds to market forces.

Mr. Chen, who is the most senior Chinese official known to have escaped to the West from Beijing and the campaign of executions, arrests and political intimidation that began after the assault, spoke Sunday in the first interview he has given since fleeing China. A party member since 1959, he resigned after the killings.

He said that the popular student-led demonstrations for democracy last spring brought to a head a two-year-old power struggle within the Politburo over the future of reform.

Mr. Chen said that the hard-liners, led by Prime Minister Li Peng and a party elder, Chen Yun, began to demand military action against the demonstrators in late April but were resisted by Mr. Zhao until a climactic Politburo meeting on May 17, when Mr. Zhao was forced to resign as general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. Chen, 49, said he had learned about that time that China's much-feared Public Security Bureau had placed him on a list as a "counterrevolutionary" and that someone had started to follow him. With the help of friends, he left Beijing on June 5. He would provide no details of his escape, of how he came to France or of where he has been for the past three months.

For the past decade, Mr. Chen headed China's Institute for Economic Structural Reform, one of three influential think tanks Mr. Zhao established in Beijing. The institutes developed and guided the ground-breaking reforms that introduced market incentives in light industry and agriculture, bringing significant increases in per capita income to China's peasants and many factory workers.

Mr. Chen worked closely with Mr. Zhao, who is reported to be under house arrest, and with Bao Tong, a senior reform official who was jailed May 28. At least 14 members of Mr. Chen's institute have been reported by Chinese exiles to have been arrested.

Concern for his own safety and that of his associates still in China appears to have caused Mr. Chen to wait until now to reveal publicly that he had escaped to the West.

He said he has tape-recorded more than 100 hours of discussions on sensitive matters "of recent history" that would be released if anything happens to him.

The Front for a Democratic China that he is organizing will be headquartered in Paris and will ap-

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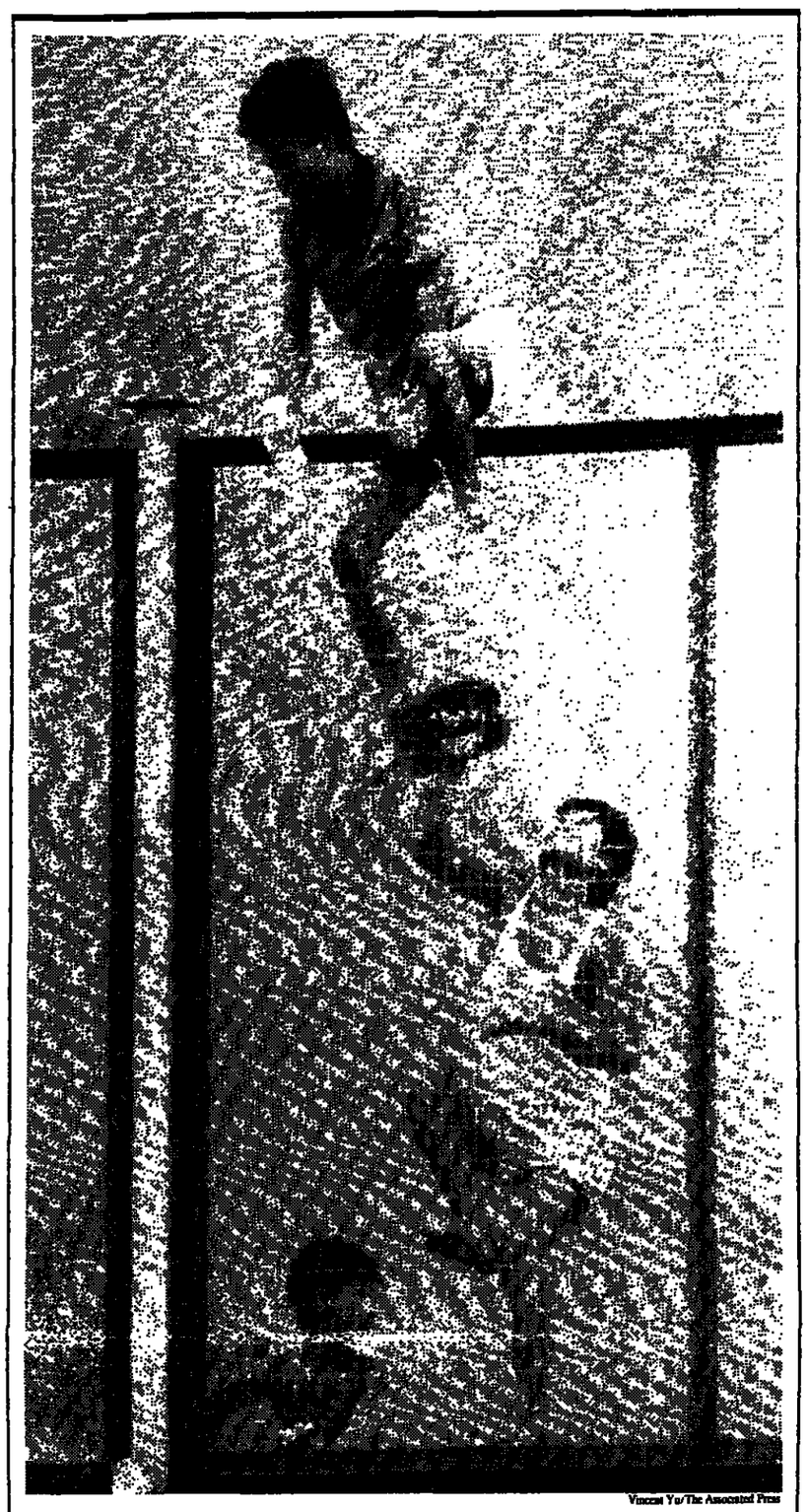


Vincent Yu/The Associated Press

## Vietnamese Refugees Seek Freedom in Hong Kong

Vietnamese refugees climbing up and over a 17-foot fence Monday at a makeshift detention center of tents along a runway at a disused Hong Kong military airstrip. The cramped Sek Kong facility, housing 7,000 refugees, saw weekend rioting that left two persons dead and 25 injured. The police regained control, and a sweep by soldiers with metal detectors uncovered a number of weapons.

# Refugee Exodus In Doubt

## *Hungarian Says 2 Germanys Must Agree on Terms*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BONN — Hungary will refuse to allow thousands of East German visitors to leave for West Germany until Bonn and East Berlin reach an agreement on the refugee crisis, according to Interior Minister Istvan Horvath of Hungary.

Finding a solution to the refugee problem could take four to six weeks, he said in an interview with the magazine Stern that was distributed Monday before its publication.

"West Germany must first negotiate and come to an understanding with East Germany," Mr. Horvath told the West German weekly. "It is not Hungary's task."

In the East German city of Leipzig, secret police routed a demonstration by several hundred citizens seeking emigration.

The East Germans massed before a city landmark, the Nikolai Church, chanting "We want out" and "We want a new government."

Within moments, plainclothes security policemen charged into the crowd, wrestling many demonstrators to the ground and hustling an undetermined number away.

The demonstration coincided with the huge Leipzig Trade Fair, which brings thousands of foreigners to the city.

Stern said the interview with the Hungarian Interior Minister took place last week, but it added that the ministry in Budapest reaffirmed the comments Monday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said he knew of no change in Budapest's position.

Hungary's principal leader, Rezso Nyers, was reported to have told a West German official last week that all the East Germans who wanted to leave Hungary for West Germany would be able to do so.

But a well-placed Hungarian official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told The Associated Press on Monday that his government was reluctant to authorize the mass transport to West Germany until it could placate its angry allies in East Berlin.

He said there was a need for further talks with East Germany.

About 5,000 East Germans are waiting in camps in Budapest and at Lake Balaton for permission to leave, according to West German officials.

Mr. Horvath confirmed that Budapest expected that up to 15,000

See REFUGEE, Page 2

# Tutu Held as Police and Protesters Clash

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

JOHANNESBURG — Police used tear gas, bullets and clubs Monday to disperse demonstrations against national elections that exclude blacks.

Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and other black leaders were arrested and later released.

Clashes between anti-apartheid protesters and police were reported at banned gatherings in Durban and Cape Town.

In Cape Town, police drove an armored truck up to the door of the Central Mission Methodist Church where people had gathered to hold an anti-election rally.

Among the persons detained were Archbishop Tutu, the Anglican archbishop who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his anti-apartheid efforts.

Police reported they had also arrested the Reverend Allan A. Boesak, the mixed-race president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, for taking part in an illegal gathering.

There was no immediate police comment on Archbishop Tutu's arrest.

Police arrested journalists covering the events and were seen beating people. The journalists were also released.

In Durban, about 2,500 students at the multiracial University of Natal defied a police ban on an anti-election rally and gathered to protest.

Police arrested 18 people after firing on the crowd with tear gas and live ammunition, witnesses said.

They said 10 people were hurt during a stampede to escape. It was unclear if they were wounded by gunfire.

In a similar rally at the nearby University of Durban-Westville, eight people were arrested when police swinging batons and firing tear gas dispersed 500 students at a banned demonstration.

In Johannesburg, anti-apartheid demonstrators staged a sit-down protest outside Johannesburg city hall, venue of acting President Frederik W. de Klerk's last public meeting before an election that is almost certain to return his ruling National Party to power.

The 50 protesters dispersed peacefully when police arrived and ordered them to leave the area under emergency laws.

Inside the hall, Mr. de Klerk repeated his party's pledge that apartheid in its current form would be banished during his coming term of office.

"Discrimination must be eliminated," he told the rally. "That is fair. There is no other alternative."

But he confirmed the path of separate development for South Africa's races by pledging that no one group would dominate.

Militant trade unions, representing more than one million black workers, are organizing a two-day strike for Tuesday and polling day.

Trade unionists said hundreds of thousands of workers, mainly in the industrial heartland around Johannesburg, are expected to support the strike call. *(AP, Reuters)*

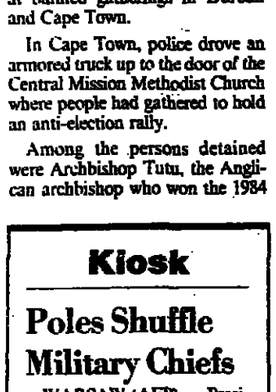
## Kiosk

### Poles Shuffle Military Chiefs

WARSAW (AFP) — President Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland carried out a broad reshuffle of senior military officers Monday, replacing the commander in chief of the air force and three regional commanders, the official news agency PAP said. The report said the move was aimed at bringing younger faces into the top ranks.

Brigadier General Jerzy Gobowala was named commander in chief of the armed forces and four generals were promoted. The regional commands affected were Pomerania, in the north, Silesia in the southwest and Warsaw itself.

*Related article, Page 2*



Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, says he can no longer reach a power-sharing accord with Prince Sihanouk. Page 6.

**General News**

Senator Sam Nunn urged joint action to leapfrog U.S.-Soviet impasses in arms talks. Page 2.

**Business/Finance**

Saab-Scania of Sweden, hit by auto losses, is holding talks with Ford Motor Co. Page 9.

*Crossword* Page 7.

Agence France-Presse

There were nonaligned tensions as Yugoslav security men tangled with a female bodyguard of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi during a dispute over her credentials to enter the Belgrade meeting.

# Nonaligned Nations Press Neutrality

By Henry Kamm
*New York Times Service*

BELGRADE — The nonaligned countries, which founded their movement here 28 years ago, returned to the Yugoslav capital Monday for their ninth conference of heads of state.

The 102 members — 100 countries and two liberation organizations — gathered in their first return to this country in a spirit that Yugoslavia believes marks a swing back to the neutral stance between the two great power blocs that the group's founders envisaged.

The movement was brought to life in 1961 largely by Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

Increasingly in their summit conferences, which take place generally at three-year intervals, the nonaligned leaders had taken strongly anti-American and anti-Western positions and spared the Soviet Union and its communist allies.

In drafting the policy declaration that the conference will issue at its close on Thursday, Yugoslav diplomats have succeeded in gaining the acquiescence of the movement to views that mark a distinct departure.

The draft has passed the hurdle of the meeting of foreign ministers that preceded the summit session, and Yugoslav officials are optimistic that no significant changes will mar their efforts.

The paper, as amended by the ministers and made available to The New York Times, contains no critical mention of the United States. In its two only references to America, the movement records its satisfaction over cooperation between the United States and the

See NONALIGNED, Page 6

# Azerbaijan Group Strikes for Autonomy

By David Remnick
*Washington Post Service*

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — A general strike Monday led by the Azerbaijani Popular Front shut down many stores and factories and the docks along the Caspian Sea.

But it was clear that the Azerbaijanis, who are campaigning for greater autonomy from Moscow and an end Moscow's temporary rule over the nearby Nagorno-Karbakh Autonomous Region, had not achieved the unity and organization evident among independent political groups in the Baltic states.

Leaders of the Popular Front seemed embarrassed as they drove around the Azerbaijani capital in a van with foreign reporters and discovered that many more laborers had gone to work than the strike's organizers had hoped. Many buses and trolley cars were also running.

In the republic of Moldavia, workers have shut down more than 200 enterprises in a prolonged strike protesting the republic's new language law. The law makes Moldavian, not Russian, the official language, and the workers, many of whom are Russian, Ukrainian and members of the Gagauz nationality, say that it is much too restrictive.

In the last several days two of the ruling Politburo's leading conservatives, Viktor M. Chebrikov and Yegor K. Ligachev, have called for an end to "nationalist extremism" throughout the country. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has also made his displeasure known in conversations with regional leaders.

Mr. Ligachev said in a televised statement, however, that Moscow would not use "repressive measures" to solve the nationalist problems.

In Baku the authorities appear to have prepared themselves for any further tension. In the afternoon a long convoy of armed personnel carriers and troop trucks drove through the middle of town.

Rafael Akhmedov, a steel worker at a local foundry in Baku that had shut down for the day, said, "We support the front's demands, and we expect we'll stay out all week."

However, many workers around Baku who did go to work expressed confusion about the reasons for the strike.

The Popular Front, which has not received official sanction from the local government and Communist Party powers, said it would try to block the transport of oil, by rail

See ETHNIC, Page 2

# *With Pandas, Teamwork Breeds Success*

By Fred Hiatt
*Washington Post Service*

TOKYO — While the National Zoo in Washington announced the death of another newborn panda, the matronly Huan Huan frolicked as usual with her year-old cub in the Ueno Zoo here. Her 3-year-old son, Tong Tong, munched bamboo in a separate cage nearby.

Only seven pandas have been born outside China and survived, according to Japanese zoo officials: one in Madrid, four in Mexico City and two in the popular zoo in the heart of Tokyo.

The National Zoo's giant pandas, Ling-Ling and her mate, Hsing Hsing, have seen five cubs die in infancy, most recently one on Sunday of infections received from its mother. But in the Tokyo zoo, Huan Huan, 17, and her mate, Fei Fei, 22, are still going strong.

The Tokyo pandas' success has stirred a national pride of parenthood denied so far to Americans. More than 110,000 people suggested names for Huan Huan's second surviving cub; a panel including the then prime minister's wife chose Yu Yu.

Hundreds of thousands more called a special telephone number that offered a recording of Yu Yu's distinctive squeals. And since then, the nation has followed, as it did with Tong Tong, Yu Yu's progress from a finger-sized newborn in June, 1988, to a 116-pound (52-kilogram) yearling of still- undetermined gender.

Among the topics of interest have been Yu Yu's diet (a blenderized mixture of milk, horse meat, quail eggs, sweet potato and bone powder), the first time Yu Yu played independently (last November, pushing a sugar cane around), and Yu Yu's first meal of bamboo (last month).

Kazuharu Tashiro, general curator of animals at Ueno, tried Monday to explain his zoo's success. The question is of more than sentimental importance, since only 17 giant pandas are living in captivity and only about 1,000 of the endangered species still roam their native Sichuan Province in China.

Charles Tegardi/The Associated Press

Hsing Hsing, a giant panda, took a bath as U.S. experts pondered why he and Ling-Ling have failed to produce a healthy cub.

Perhaps reflecting his nation's continuing penchant for arranged marriages, Mr. Tashiro cited "a good matching of parents" as the first key to success.

"We regarded Huan Huan as rather nervous and shy, though she has been very good in educating her children," Mr. Tashiro said. "Fei Fei is a relaxed, easygoing sort. They're a good match."

Mr. Tashiro said the Japanese skill at working together played a part, too. From conception to birth to child-rearing, panda-raising requires constant observation of minute details of behavior and rapid response to emergencies.

"So what's important is maintaining good teamwork day to day, all the time," said Mr. Tashiro.

But Mr. Tashiro acknowledged that there is no one secret. "To be honest, there are many things we still don't understand," he said. "So every time is a gamble."

Indeed, Ueno's efforts have not been without setback. The first panda pair deeded the zoo by China died childless, and Huan Huan accidentally squashed her first cub two days after the four-ounce panda was born.

After that loss, Ueno's zookeepers, instead of trying to watch the birth, allowed Huan Huan near total privacy, replacing her brightly lit concrete room with a dark, quiet, wood-paneled chamber strewn with bamboo branches.

Unlike in Washington, Tokyo's zookeepers have had a hard time persuading the adult pandas to mate, although Fei Fei always has behaved "like a gentleman," Mr. Tashiro said. As a result, all three of Huan Huan's pregnancies have come as a result of artificial insemination — an arduous and dangerous process during a which a team of 20 doctors and other experts administer general anesthesia to each panda in turn on a specially designed operating table.

# Nunn Proposes High-Level Group to Leapfrog Arms Impasses

By Joseph Fitchett
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, called Monday for the United States and the Soviet Union to set up a high-level disarmament group of officials assigned to leapfrog negotiating impasses and seek what he called "revolutionary advances on arms control."

The Georgia Democrat said his proposal, which would relegate difficult issues to the U.S.-Soviet experts group, could facilitate quick East-West agreement in numerous arms-control talks, ranging from cuts in intercontinental missiles in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks to reductions in short-range nuclear weapons and conventional forces in Europe.

Some Western officials were skeptical about the chances of seeing a new arm-control forum emerge. Mr. Nunn's suggestions, they said, were likely to run into bureaucratic resistance from many officials already handling disarmament portfolios.

Mr. Nunn, when asked about this objection, conceded that his suggestion could succeed only if it received personal impetus from President George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

But he stressed that both governments involved were eager for new formulas to capitalize on opportunities for arms cuts and to avoid seeing negotiations bog down by becoming too ambitious.

His speech, delivered to officials, diplomats and experts in London at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, appeared aimed politically at preventing any resurgence of criticism that the United States was responding too slowly to Soviet arms-control overtures.

Mr. Nunn is an influential policymaker in the Democratic Party, but he adopted a bipartisan tone before his predominantly European audience, praising the Bush administration's performance with regard to Eastern Europe and avoiding any direct criticism of U.S. policy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union or the Western alliance.

But he bluntly warned U.S. allies in NATO against profiting from the improved East-West climate to start unilaterally cutting forces.

"If our allies cut their forces, then we will cut ours proportionately," he said, referring to U.S. forces in Europe. He added that Congress would react similarly to any slackening of the defense effort in South Korea or Japan.

His remarks reinforced a provision adopted by his committee this summer providing for U.S. forces to start pulling out of Europe if allies cut their share of the total NATO troop strength.

Traditionally, the United States has provided about 11 percent of the roughly 2.3 million-strong NATO forces in Europe. Under the proposed U.S. legislation, a unilateral cut by allies of about 23,000 men would trigger a 1-percent reduction of the 325,000 U.S. servicemen in Europe.

Under the U.S. plan, European allies should cut their forces simultaneously with the U.S. withdrawal of 25,000 men that is planned at the end of the Vienna talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe.

Mr. Nunn, one of several senators recently in Eastern Europe, praised recent Western moves to aid Poland and Hungary.

But he urged additional help to encourage economic recovery, calling for U.S. banks to begin operation in Poland to attract the dollar savings of Poles who distrust government-owned Polish banks.

An aide said these funds, known in Poland as "sleeping dollars," could amount to as much as $5 billion for the Polish economy if they were brought out of hiding.

He also went farther than previous U.S. proposals on debt relief for Poland and Hungary, saying that these countries should be moved to the "top part of the list" for help by the West and international lending organizations.

But the main thrust of his remarks was the call for a new "two-tier" framework for arms-control, with the experts group — to be composed of officials from both superpowers — to explore new formulas for improving military stability. Fresh options that won a consensus from U.S. and Soviet experts, he said, could then be passed along to negotiators for detailed bargaining and final agreement.

This approach would also prevent the toughest issues from slowing current talks. In several current negotiations, he said, "agreements are in most cases already well advanced" and "should not be burdened with more ambitious objectives which could delay or even reverse negotiating progress just when the outlines of final agreements are in sight."

Mr. Nunn said that limited accords could be reached quickly on START, in conventional forces reductions in Europe and on chemical weapons if some of the most controversial points were taken out of the talks and handed over to the experts to seek new concepts to bridge East-West disagreements.

Among problems that could be postponed, he cited the U.S.-Soviet debate on whether to ban mobile land-based multiwarhead missiles and a ban on sea-based nuclear cruise missiles — two obstacles to a START agreement.

Another problem that he said required fresh conceptual thinking was the future of the remaining short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, an issue that has caused tension in the Western alliance because of West Germany's desire to eliminate all such weapons.

# Polish Communists Press Mazowiecki For 6 Cabinet Seats

*Reuters*

BONN — The Polish Communist Party has asked for six posts in the cabinet led by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a senior Warsaw Communist official said Monday.

But in Gdansk, the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, warned the Communist Party not to dictate terms to the Solidarity-led government by demanding a fixed number of posts.

Slawomir Wiatr, the Communist Party's secretary for ideology, said that Solidarity should also have six ministries while two smaller parties should take the remaining six posts.

Mr. Wiatr, on a visit to West Germany, said the Communists wanted the foreign, defense, interior, culture and communications ministries as well as the post of deputy prime minister.

Solidarity sources in Warsaw said Sunday that Mr. Mazowiecki, a close adviser to Mr. Walesa, was close to forming a government after agreeing to give the Communists more than two posts.

He has already offered the Communists the defense and interior ministries in the first government in Eastern Europe dominated by non-Communists in more than 40 years.

The Communist leader, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, threatened to take the Communists into opposition if they were not offered enough ministries.

Mr. Wiatr said that Solidarity wanted the Communists to take over the finance and economics ministries but that the party was not interested.

"We had these ministries for 40 years and did not have the strength to introduce reforms," he commented.

"We are interested in the success of this government," Mr. Wiatr said. "If it fails, the Communist Party is just as much a loser as Solidarity. We are all in the same boat."

Mr. Walesa objected to remarks by Mr. Rakowski, who expressed satisfaction on Saturday at a decision by Mr. Mazowiecki to give Communists more than two cabinet posts.

"No one will get a post because of the party he belongs to," Mr. Walesa said. "I will protest. If reformers are found they will enter the government not as members of a party but as reformers."

The Solidarity trade union leader appeared to be reminding the Communists that the aim of forming a coalition government was to marshal broad support for the introduction of badly needed economic changes.

But asked about Mr. Rakowski's comments, Mr. Walesa said: "I don't like it and I am going to tell Mr. Rakowski and Orzechowski they should think about reforms rather than about posts." Marian Orzechowski is the Communist parliamentary leader.

"They think they deserve something," Mr. Walesa continued. "They must know they deserve nothing. People who want reforms should deserve something."

Mr. Walesa said Solidarity's parliamentary deputies had made him responsible for overseeing the formation of the government.

"That is why Lech Walesa will warn that in the present conditions reformers must enter the government," he said.

Reuters

A protester waving the Azerbaijani flag at Communist Party headquarters in the capital of Baku.

# Fadlallah Offers Bush Some Advice On Hostages

By Nora Boustany and Patrick E. Tyler
*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — The spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shiite Moslem fundamentalists, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, says President George Bush would have to make the first gesture of goodwill toward Iran to win the freedom of American hostages held here.

He asserted in an interview that "political pragmatism" would yield "more than one quick solution."

Speaking Saturday at his heavily guarded villas in Beirut's southern suburbs, Sheikh Fadlallah, who has recently returned from consultations in Iran, sketched the broad outlines of steps the Bush administration could take on the hostage crisis.

He emphasized that "a realistic solution for this rests in the management of politics and international relations in a quiet manner far away from the media."

Sheikh Fadlallah, who speaks out against hostage-taking in his public statements and sermons, suggested that one approach for resolving the crisis would be for the United States to look for "opportunities to improve the conditions and suffering in the circle of detainees or hostages" held by Israel or by other factions in Lebanon's sectarian conflict.

Secondly, he said, the Bush administration would have to break the linkage it has made between the Iranian assets tied up in litigation at The Hague and the release of American hostages by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

The Bush administration has pledged to avoid any appearance that it is willing to pay ransom for the hostages by short-circuiting or expediting the litigation at the Iran-U.S. claims tribunal, which was set up after the 1981 accord that won freedom for the U.S. hostages who spent 444 days in captivity in Tehran.

"I believe there is a difference between the assets and the hostages," Sheikh Fadlallah said, "because the freezing of assets was an act carried out by a state and it was a large, illegal act, while the hostages problem was an act carried out by parties that are said to have relations with Iran."

Sheikh Fadlallah, 53, is a senior cleric in the same Shiite community that is the predominant Muslim sect in Iran, where he is said to be close to the new and more pragmatic leadership that has emerged after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of the Iranian revolution who died June 3.

"Iran," Sheikh Fadlallah said, "sees that its relations with America do not revolve around assets and hostages, but around what it considers hostile American policies against Iran."

"The release of the assets," he continued, "would be an indication of America's distancing itself from hostile policies."

Invoking the name of the new Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, a number of times, Sheikh Fadlallah stressed that he "said that American pressure on its friends would be matched with Iranian pressure on its friends."

Sheikh Fadlallah said he did not think the captivity of the American hostages, which dates to early 1985 in some cases, was indefinite.

"America has more than one means to get out of this impasse if it so wills," he said,

Sheikh Fadlallah also hinted that he had intervened last month to prevent the murder of the American hostage Joseph R. Cicippio by extremists demanding the release of a Lebanese Shiite cleric, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, who was abducted by Israeli commandos in southern Lebanon on July 28.

"I felt strongly that it was not a fair situation," Sheikh Fadlallah said, referring to the death threat against Mr. Cicippio, which followed the assertion by another extremist group that it had hanged U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins when Israel refused to meet an ultimatum to release Sheikh Obeid.

"On Cicippio," he said, "we do not have a special relationship with the kidnappers, but I am against harming innocents and hostages. I am working on educating the masses on this in my Friday sermons and press statements."

# Israeli Night Raid Hits Palestinians in Lebanon

*Reuters*

RASHAYA, Lebanon — Israeli warplanes destroyed a base of a Syrian-backed radical Palestinian group in Lebanon early Monday in a rare night attack to avenge guerrilla raids against its borders.

The strike demolished a one-story building used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jebril, to plan military operations against Israel, Palestinian sources said. They said that four guerrillas were trapped in the rubble for hours before being rescued.

The jets attacked the base in the village of Majdel-Balhias, northwest of Rashaya in eastern Lebanon's Bekáa Valley at 2:00 A.M. In the past, the Israeli Air Force has usually raided Palestinian or Lebanese guerrilla targets in Lebanon during daylight hours.

In Jerusalem, an army spokesman said that orders were issued from the Popular Front's base for attacks on Israel.

"It was a headquarters for the terrorist organization of Jebril," he said. "I cannot pinpoint which activities have been launched from this headquarters, but the orders definitely came out of there."

The front, in a statement released in Beirut, vowed to continue fighting Israel and what it described as submissive policies toward the Jewish state by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Jewish raids will not stop us from continuing our armed struggle," the statement said. "We will firmly confront those who deviated and surrendered, under the leadership of Arafat, through compromises to Jewish leaders."

The front, a splinter group of the PLO, rejected Mr. Arafat's recognition of Israel last December.

# ETHNIC: *Azerbaijani Group Strikes for Autonomy*

(Continued from page 1)

or pipe, to Armenia and elsewhere during the strike. It has demanded sovereignty for the republic and immediate general elections.

The Communist Party leadership in Azerbaijan is among the most conservative of the country's 15 republics.

At a press conference a member of the Central Committee, Dzhamil Kuliyev, said that the party deemed the strike an "illegal interference" into the political affairs of the republic.

"We cannot tolerate strikes based on unreasonable demands," he said.

The call for the strike was made Saturday evening at a huge demonstration held on the steps of the Communist Party headquarters. Around 100,000 people listened to a series of speeches criticizing Moscow for not having permitted Azerbaijan the same sort of economic independence it has promised Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

# West Berlin Chief Cautions on Talk Of German Unity

*Reuters*

BONN — Mayor Walter Momper of West Berlin warned fellow politicians Monday against raising hopes of German reunification, an issue revived by the increase in refugees arriving from East Germany.

Too much talk about reunification now would only block the changes that East Germany's leadership must introduce to improve life there, he told the newspaper Nürnberger Nachrichten.

"Whoever does this sins against the people in East Germany," he said, arguing that it gives the government "a cheap excuse to avoid the reforms that are necessary."

The U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Vernon A. Walters, and Solidarity's floor leader in the Polish parliament, Bronislaw Geremek, supported reunification in weekend interviews.

# REFUGEE: *Hungarian Doubtful*

(Continued from page 1)

more East Germans now in Hungary would probably want to leave for the West.

"We cannot and will not allow them to leave secretly in the night," said Mr. Horvath, who also ruled out an orderly exodus over a few days.

The interior minister said that Hungary could not let the East Germans leave with West German passports issued by Bonn's embassy in Budapest because that would amount to recognizing that Bonn had sovereignty over East Germans.

Although Budapest has good contacts with both German states, he said, it cannot arrange a solution.

"It is not up to us to persuade East Germany to agree to a solution; West Germany should do that," he said.

East Germany, in a statement issued by its Budapest consulate, reiterated assurances that those coming home would not face punishment.

"East Germany repeats anew that these citizens of East Germany are not subject to prosecution," said the statement, asserting that they would have the right to apply for emigration once they returned home.

The statement also promised for the first time that those coming back would have the right to return to their jobs.

A Red Cross official, Wolfgang Wagner, said Sunday that the refugees in Hungary would begin leaving this week, fueling speculation that Hungary would risk East German displeasure but was waiting for the maximum number of refugees to arrive so that it could make the transfer a one-time occurrence.

Unseasonable cold and intermittent drizzle at the refugee camps increased the pressure on the Hungarians to begin the transfer.

Outside one of the five emergency camps sheltering refugees, a West German diplomat, Günter Mulack, said that Bonn was just waiting for Budapest's word to launch the caravan westward through Austria to newly built tent cities in Bavaria.

Some of the 4,700 East Germans sheltered in tents and summer cabins at five makeshift camps have been waiting to leave for more than a month.

At one Budapest camp dozens broke off lunches, rushing out the main gate to mob Western reporters and ask if Mr. Horvath's comments were true. They were joined by dozens of others who are boarding with Hungarian families nearby.

"The bread almost fell out of my mouth," said an engineer from Dresden with two children. "If that's true, I'm finished. I have to go back to East Germany. I have no more money, and my children are sick."

"They can't do this to us," said a young single mother, her eyes brimming over with tears. "We've been here for 15 days, and now they're taking away our last hope."

West Germany continued preparations to receive the refugees, and the government prepared public buildings in the border city of Passau after heavy rain had made some of the specially built tent campsites unfit for use. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

## Quake Strikes Off Alaska

*The Associated Press*

PALMER, Alaska — A powerful earthquake that measured 7.1 on the Richter scale was recorded in the Pacific Ocean off Alaska on Monday, but there was no immediate indication that it had been felt on land.

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# WORLD BRIEFS

## Rushdie Issue Linked to U.K. Bomb

LONDON (UPI) — A warning issued before a bomb exploded outside a London department store mentioned Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses."

A woman suffered a leg injury and several other people were treated for shock following the Sunday night blast outside Liberty's on Great Marlborough Street, in the West End of London. No serious damage was caused to the building.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad was called to investigate the bombing. "There was a warning telephone call," a police official said. "The warning was based around "The Satanic Verses.'"

## Fatah Executes 15 Arabs as Spies

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Fatah Revolutionary Council headed by Abu Nidal said Monday that it had executed 15 Palestinians charged with espionage and covert operations against Arab guerrilla groups in Lebanon.

At a press conference held in the battered Mar-Elias refugee camp in Syrian-controlled West Beirut, the group's spokesman for foreign relations, Youmis Omran, said the 15 were executed in Lebanon shortly after midnight Sunday.

He charged that two of the alledged spies worked for the West German intelligence service and others for the CIA, the Israeli Mossad, the Iraqi secret service, the Jordanian intelligence, the Egyptian secret police and Lebanese military intelligence. A video tape that was played at group's center showed two of the convicts confessing crimes raging from assassinating Palestinian guerrillas and planting car bombs in refugee camps to arranging attacks against Syrian and Lebanese forces in Beirut and recruiting young men.

## 50 Are Killed in Sri Lanka Violence

COLOMBO (AP) — Officials and witnesses said Monday that 50 people had been killed in Sri Lanka's ethnic violence in the previous 24 hours.

Military officials said Sinhalese radicals of the People's Liberation Front, an anti-government nationalist group, were responsible for most of the deaths. They said soldiers and civilians had found the bodies of 38 men in central and southern Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese heartland, in rivers, lakes and canals and along roads, but gave no other details.

Independent sources said many of the 50 reported killed might have been Sinahalese militants slain by the military or pro-government vigilante groups. In central Sri Lanka on Sunday night, men thought to be members of the People's Liberation Front stormed a military camp and two police stations, but were repulsed, officials reported.

## Afghan Rebels Claim Gains at Khost

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan rebels said Monday they repulsed government troops fighting to recapture key outposts lost in a weeklong battle for the heavily fortified garrison town of Khost. A guerrilla spokesman said about 7,000 rebel fighters have dug in to the north and south of Khost, about 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the Pakistan border.

Government sources in Afghanistan said Sunday their troops had failed to break the rebel hold on Khost, despite heavy air and artillery bombardments. But the sources in Kabul said the major assault by the U.S.-backed rebels against the provincial capital appears to have stalled.

Rebels also reported an attack on a major government military air base at Shindand in western Afghanistan. There were no reports of casualties, but rebel sources said the air base was badly damaged.

## Aznar to Challenge González in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — The primary opposition, the Popular Party, picked a 35-year-old regional politician Monday to challenge the socialist prime minister, Felipe González, in the Oct. 29 general elections.

José María Aznar, president of the government of Castile-Leon and a seven-year member of parliament, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority, party officials said.

The party's founder, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, 67, resigned as the its leader in late 1986 after critics said that his having been minister of information and tourism under Franco had curtailed the appeal of the party, which has lost the four most recent general elections.

## 23 Are Killed in Philippine Attacks

MANILA (UPI) — Communist guerrillas killed 13 soldiers in an ambush, and 10 other persons died in separate weekend attacks, the military said Monday.

About 150 of the guerrillas ambushed a truck ferrying soldiers and engineers to the village of San Francisco in Quezon Province, 240 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of Manila. The soldiers had been en route to build roads and bridges in one of the most depressed areas in the Philippines.

On the central island of Negros, attackers suspected of being guerrillas ambushed a minibus Sunday, killing two militiamen and five civilians. In Iligan on the southern island of Mindanao, rebels killed a civilian, an army sergeant and a militiaman in separate attacks Sunday, the army reported.

## For the Record

**London police confirmed Monday** that they had recovered all 51 victims of the Thames pleasure boat sinking and identified the final victim as Antonio de Vasconcellos, the businessman who chartered the boat to celebrate his 26th birthday. *(AP)*

**King Fahd of Saudi Arabia** has postponed a U.S. state visit to concentrate on the situation in Lebanon and on "the pursuit of the peace process through the Arab League" there, the White House announced. *(UPI)*

**Thousands of ethnic Turks** from Bulgaria lined up outside the Turkish consulate in Sofia on Monday, waiting for a chance to apply for an entry visa. The crowd, which Bulgarian sources estimated at 2,500, stood quietly in four-deep lines outside the building. *(Reuters)*

**Thousands of workers demanding food and more pay** demonstrated for the fourth day Monday in the Macedonian capital of Skopje, Yugoslav television said that about 3,000 textile workers demonstrated in front of the local legislature, chanting "down with the government." *(AP)*

# TRAVEL UPDATE

**The 1,200 members of the cabin crews for Sabena,** the Belgian national airline, resumed a job action on Monday that delayed flights by two hours following the failure of negotiations on pay increases, a Sabena spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

**A partial strike by fire fighters** at Paris airports caused flight delays of up to an hour Monday. Airport officials said talks were under way with the striking fire fighters at Charles de Gaulle and Orly who are demanding better work conditions and staffing levels. *(AFP)*

**Italian air traffic controllers will strike** Sept. 22 and 26 to press demands for improved training and equipment, officials said Monday. *(AP)*

# WEATHER

| EUROPE | HIGH C | HIGH F | LOW C | LOW F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 18 | 64 | 8 | 46 | c |
| Athens | 28 | 82 | 22 | 73 | fr |
| Barcelona | 26 | 79 | 14 | 61 | c |
| Belgrade | 21 | 70 | 14 | 57 | c |
| Berlin | 18 | 64 | 10 | 50 | c |
| Brussels | 18 | 64 | 5 | 41 | c |
| Budapest | 17 | 63 | 13 | 55 | c |
| Copenhagen | 18 | 64 | 8 | 46 | c |
| Costa Del Sol | 30 | 86 | 21 | 70 | c |
| Dublin | 17 | 63 | 12 | 54 | r |
| Edinburgh | 16 | 61 | 9 | 48 | c |
| Faro | 28 | 82 | 21 | 70 | c |
| Florence | 25 | 77 | 14 | 57 | c |
| Frankfurt | 18 | 64 | 10 | 50 | c |
| Geneva | 19 | 66 | 9 | 48 | c |
| Helsinki | 17 | 63 | 5 | 41 | c |
| Las Palmas | 28 | 82 | 12 | 54 | c |
| Lisbon | 31 | 88 | 18 | 64 | fr |
| London | 19 | 66 | 12 | 54 | r |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 61 | 9 | 48 | c |
| Madrid | 26 | 79 | 14 | 57 | c |
| Milan | 28 | 82 | 13 | 55 | r |
| Moscow | 21 | 70 | 9 | 48 | r |
| Munich | 17 | 63 | 9 | 48 | r |
| Nice | 23 | 73 | 16 | 61 | r |
| Oslo | 20 | 68 | 6 | 43 | c |
| Paris | 20 | 68 | 11 | 52 | c |
| Prague | 13 | 55 | 10 | 50 | r |
| Reykjavik | 11 | 52 | 7 | 45 | c |
| Rome | 24 | 75 | 16 | 61 | c |
| Stockholm | 17 | 63 | 4 | 39 | c |
| Strasbourg | 16 | 61 | 7 | 45 | c |
| Venice | 22 | 72 | 14 | 57 | r |
| Vienna | 15 | 59 | 12 | 54 | r |
| Warsaw | 14 | 61 | 12 | 54 | r |
| Zurich | 15 | 59 | 10 | 50 | r |
| **MIDDLE EAST** | | | | | |
| Ankara | 29 | 84 | 11 | 52 | fr |
| Cairo | 35 | 95 | 22 | 72 | fr |
| Istanbul | 29 | 84 | 19 | 66 | fr |
| Jerusalem | 29 | 84 | 17 | 63 | fr |
| Tel Aviv | 31 | 88 | 20 | 68 | fr |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | |
| Auckland | — | — | — | — | na |
| Sydney | 14 | 61 | 12 | 54 | sh |

| ASIA | HIGH C | HIGH F | LOW C | LOW F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | 33 | 91 | 25 | 77 | t |
| Beijing | 28 | 82 | 19 | 66 | sh |
| Hong Kong | 31 | 88 | 27 | 81 | t |
| Manila | 30 | 86 | 24 | 75 | t |
| New Delhi | 38 | 100 | 27 | 81 | t |
| Seoul | 28 | 82 | 17 | 63 | t |
| Shanghai | 28 | 82 | 18 | 64 | sh |
| Singapore | 32 | 90 | 27 | 81 | t |
| Taipei | 34 | 93 | 27 | 81 | t |
| Tokyo | 26 | 79 | 22 | 72 | t |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | |
| Algiers | — | — | 22 | 72 | c |
| Cape Town | 14 | 61 | 9 | 48 | sh |
| Casablanca | 26 | 79 | 18 | 64 | c |
| Harare | 27 | 81 | 15 | 59 | t |
| Lagos | 29 | 84 | 24 | 75 | t |
| Nairobi | 22 | 72 | 12 | 54 | t |
| Tunis | 30 | 86 | 20 | 68 | t |
| **LATIN AMERICA** | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lima | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mexico City | 24 | 79 | 13 | 55 | t |
| Rio de Janeiro | — | — | — | — | na |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | | |
| Anchorage | 15 | 59 | 9 | 48 | r |
| Atlanta | 28 | 82 | 20 | 68 | t |
| Boston | 22 | 72 | 11 | 52 | t |
| Chicago | 27 | 81 | 16 | 61 | t |
| Denver | 30 | 86 | 13 | 55 | t |
| Detroit | 26 | 79 | 15 | 59 | t |
| Honolulu | 31 | 88 | 23 | 77 | t |
| Houston | 34 | 93 | 24 | 75 | t |
| Los Angeles | 22 | 90 | 18 | 64 | t |
| Miami | 32 | 90 | 26 | 79 | t |
| Minneapolis | 25 | 77 | 15 | 59 | t |
| Montreal | 22 | 72 | 9 | 48 | t |
| Nassau | 31 | 88 | 25 | 77 | t |
| New York | 25 | 77 | 15 | 59 | t |
| Phoenix | 40 | 104 | 27 | 81 | t |
| San Francisco | 25 | 77 | 12 | 54 | t |
| Seattle | 22 | 72 | 12 | 54 | pc |
| Toronto | 23 | 73 | 13 | 55 | t |
| Washington | 27 | 81 | 17 | 63 | sh |

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

**TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL:** Slight. **FRANKFURT:** Partly cloudy. Temps. 20 — 10 (68 — 50). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy. Temps. 21 — 12 (70 — 54). **MADRID:** Rainy. Temps. 30 — 13 (86 — 55). **NEW YORK:** Fair. Temps. 24 — 15 (75 — 59). **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temps. 21 — 12 (70 — 54). **ROME:** Fair. Temps. 27 — 17 (81 — 63). **TEL AVIV:** Not Available. **ZURICH:** Partly cloudy. Temps. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). **BANGKOK:** Showers. Temps. 33 — 26 (91 — 79). **HONG KONG:** Fair. Temps. 32 — 27 (90 — 81). **MANILA:** Cloudy. Temps. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). **SEOUL:** Cloudy. Temps. 26 — 18 (79 — 64). **SINGAPORE:** Cloudy with occasional rainy. Temps. 26 — 24 (79 — 75). **TOKYO:** Cloudy. Temps. 27 — 23 (81 — 73).

The Associated Press

The police in Virginia Beach, Virginia, moving in with batons to disperse young university students during a fraternity festival.

# Guardsmen Enforce Curfew in Virginia

*The Associated Press*

VIRGINIA BEACH, Virginia — National guardsmen carrying rifles helped enforce an overnight curfew after a second night of violence followed the looting of more than 100 stores by young people in town for a fraternity festival.

The curfew, issued after a Labor Day weekend gathering of students from mostly black colleges turned violent, was lifted Monday morning. The resort's main thoroughfare was reopened and families began heading for the beach at the end of summer's last holiday.

Officials in the city of 250,000 praised the police, but a civil rights leader said officers contributed to the tension.

A 35-minute police sweep late Sunday added dozens of arrests to the 160 detentions and 395 citations between Friday night and Sunday afternoon. The police had no immediate figures on the number of overnight arrests.

Two persons, both over college age, were shot in the first night of violence.

"Last year everything was real nice," said a 21-year-old student from Temple University. "But this year the place was jammed with police and they were hassling people." Another witness said that some participants chanted a slogan from the film "Do The Right Thing," which is about racial violence in New York City.

"We will not tolerate lawlessness from anybody," said the mayor, Meyera E. Oberndorf. In a television interview Monday morning, she said that the police had shown "extraordinary restraint." She noted that they had fired no shots and had not used tear gas.

She said the city had "gone out of its way" to welcome the young people gathered for the annual Greekfest. She said some students complained about the way they were treated, but "there's no excuse for trashing a city if you're not happy with your circumstances."

But Jack W. Gravely, president of the Virginia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, faulted the city's tactics as much as "an element who came to disrupt" the students' gathering.

On Sunday night, dozens of officers and 150 guardsmen armed with assault rifles and wooden batons moved from the visitors center to the beach area, two blocks away. "Once the police came on the scene, the tension level rose," Mr. Gravely said. He said that city officials should have been better prepared for the annual gathering of students from predominantly black East Coast colleges.

Officials said that they had had no choice but to use force after a rampage early Sunday down Atlantic Avenue, the main beachfront thoroughfare. The authorities estimated that 100,000 young people jammed a 30-block section around 2:15 A.M. When police tried to clear the streets, shots were fired, more than 100 businesses were looted and small fires were set in the streets.

By the time order was restored at dawn, four persons were hospitalized — two with gunshot wounds, one after a fall from a balcony and one after an auto accident.

By 6 P.M. Sunday, Atlantic Avenue was again crowded with young people, although many shops were boarded up. Two hours later, officials closed all streets leading to the beach. A short time later guardsmen moved in. There were explosions that sounded like firecrackers, and bottles were thrown at officers. Ten-man squads of police officers, backed by an armored state police truck and a SWAT team, began making arrests.

By 9:30, hundreds of policemen in wedge formations swept the beachfront, with a police helicopter overhead. Bottles were thrown from balconies and parking decks, but the streets were clear by 11.

Merchants denied slighting the students, most of whom they said were well behaved. But some shopkeepers said they were not surprised by the trouble. "We tried to welcome these people," said Bobbi Basnight, an Atlantic Avenue merchant. "We'd been hearing rumors all week that something was going to happen."

# Colombia Drug War: 'A Lot of Tip-Offs'

By Joseph B. Treaster
*New York Times Service*

BOGOTA — Three weeks after President Virgilio Barco Vargas declared all-out war on Colombia's narcotics traffickers, many leading drug figures are believed to have escaped to huge areas of the country under their control after having been tipped off by corrupt Colombian police officers and soldiers, Colombian and U.S. officials say.

Besides warning traffickers that raids are coming, some members of the security forces are believed to have simply decided not to mount pursuits, the officials say.

"This is a very serious factor," a U.S. anti-narcotics specialist said. "There are a lot of tip-offs."

President Barco's office announced the dismissal of the chief of police in Medellin on Sunday. The government gave no explanation, but The Associated Press said the police officer, Colonel Antonio Sánchez, was the third police colonel to have been dismissed this year in connection with the drug trade.

The first parts of a $65 million package in U.S. anti-narcotics aid arrived in Bogotá over the weekend.

But in interviews since the crackdown began, Colombian security officials said that even with mountains of foreign assistance, the government might be stymied in the drug war unless it could end corruption in its security forces.

"The police have done an admirable job of trying to clean up their operations," the U.S. official said. "However, as much as they have done, there are still people inside working for the narcos, sabotaging operations."

Since the initial raids after the assassination of Senator Luis Carlos Galán, a presidential candidate, the initiative appears to have shifted to the drug cartels, which supply about 80 percent of the cocaine consumed in the United States.

They have terrorized Medellin, the center of the cocaine trade, with a series of bombings.

The government is taking steps to extradite a financial adviser of the Medellin cartel, Eduardo Martinez Romero. But for the moment, security officials say, they have no specific plans for further raids.

In the first strike against U.S. property, a small passenger jet belonging to the Drug Enforcement Administration was blown up over the weekend at the airport in Monteria, a city in northern Colombia in the heart of a cocaine shipping area, a spokesman for the Colombian Civil Aviation Administration said.

> **"There are still people inside working for the narcos, sabotaging operations."**
> **A U.S. official in Colombia**

The traffickers, who run by far the biggest business in Colombia, with proceeds estimated at $4 billion a year, control vast areas of plains and jungle where they have built processing laboratories, warehouses and airfields.

In these areas, a former police officer said, some police officers receive regular "additional salaries" from the traffickers.

A policeman, whose official pay is $128 a month, may receive $255 from the traffickers, the former officer said. A captain, whose official pay is $180 a month, may get as much as $5,000 monthly in illicit payments.

"It depends on where a man is and how important he is," a U.S. official said. "A small-town vendor might get $25 to $50 a month as a lookout. A colonel or a general may get $10,000 to $15,000."

Some Colombian law enforcement officials want an increase in pay for the security forces and the creation of an anti-drug unit including members of the army and the police.

This unit, they say, should report directly to the president or the minister of justice. A special police anti-drug unit that was created under the Ministry of Defense in May has earned a good reputation, but it has not been free of corruption.

Earlier this year, after General José Guillermo Medina Sánchez resigned as chief of the 70,000-member national police force, there were reports that he had been suspected of receiving money from Pablo Escobar, a leader of the Medellin cartel.

In June, a helicopter carrying Colombian gunmen and British mercenaries crashed on the way to what the authorities believe was to have been an attempt by the Cali drug cartel to assassinate Mr. Escobar. The pilot, who died in the crash, was identified as a captain in a special police anti-narcotics unit.

Some members of the security forces, especially soldiers, have forged alliances with groups of drug traffickers' gunmen to fight leftist guerrillas. These relationships, Colombian officials and scholars say, have led to leniency on drug violations.

"The declaration of war against the mafia would be serious only if the president were able to control the real operations of the security forces," said a university professor who has studied the police and the army, referring to the drug cartels.

# 2 Killed in Medellín Airport Shoot-Out

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MEDELLIN, Colombia — Two persons were killed and 12 were wounded when a gunman opened fire on police at Medellín's airport on Monday, and hours later police found a bomb on a plane there.

Medellín, 345 kilometers (215 miles) north of Bogotá, is the base of the world's largest cocaine cartel and has been subjected to bombings and other violence by narcotics traffickers since a crackdown on the drug trade began.

Meanwhile, military aid continued to arrive in a $65 million U.S. effort to help the anti-narcotics campaign that President Virgilio Barco Vargas began Aug. 18.

And aviation officials in the northwestern city of Monteria said that a C-123 transport of the State Department's international narcotics division had been firebombed Sunday. U.S. officials said Monday that the plane had been bound for the United States from Peru two weeks ago when engine trouble forced it to land at Monteria.

In Medellín, a young man in army camouflage fatigues drove up to the airport terminal at 7:15 A.M. and opened fire on passengers checking in for a flight to Bogotá, police reported.

The provincial commander of the national police said that the gunman "began to fire indiscriminately with a G-3 rifle," an automatic weapon of Israeli manufacture. One passenger was killed before the police shot the unidentified assailant to death, a police spokesman said, adding that nine other civilians and three police officers were wounded in the shoot-out on the terminal sidewalk.

The national radio network identified the dead passenger as a 27-year-old administrator for Pintuco, the country's largest paint company, which is based in Medellín. Its factory was bombed last week in an attack blamed on drug dealers.

A Medellín police spokesman said the bomb on the plane was discovered after an anonymous phone call warned that an explosive device was in a suitcase on an Avianca flight arriving from Cali, home of a cocaine cartel rivaling the Medellín-based operation. The bomb was removed and safely detonated, the spokesman said.

The incidents followed two bomb attacks in Medellín shortly before a 10-hour curfew took effect there Sunday night. A state-run bank and insurance company were severely damaged in one attack.

Mr. Barco's government ordered the crackdown on drug traffickers after a string of assassinations that culminated in the Aug. 18 killing of Luis Carlos Galán, a leading presidential candidate.

U.S. diplomats and Colombian authorities were in Barranquilla, a Caribbean port, for the arrival Monday of eight A-37 observation and attack jets being delivered by the United States.

*(Reuters, AP, UPI)*

# Plane Crash Kills 135 Near Havana

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

HAVANA — A Cuban airliner carrying Italian tourists apparently clipped a runway fence in a storm and crashed in flames into a village on Sunday night, destroying homes and killing all but one of the 126 people on the plane.

Cuban news reports Monday said another 10 persons were believed to have been killed on the ground, and Havana radio said two more persons were still missing. At least 63 people on the ground were injured, and 15 were reported in critical condition.

The plane crashed during a heavy thunderstorm after takeoff from José Martí airport.

The chartered Empresa Cubana de Aviación jetliner en route to Milan was carrying 113 Italians, two Cubans and a crew of 11, the Cuban Embassy said in Rome.

It said the sole survivor, an Italian man aged between 35 and 40 years, was in critical condition.

The Cuban press said it was the nation's worst air disaster.

The cause of the crash was not known, but a Foreign Ministry employee in Rome said the weather appeared to be a factor.

"It was very bad, a storm, with rain and lightning," he said.

Mexico's Excelsior news agency said there was a heavy downpour with thunder and lightning when Flight 9046 took off for Milan with a scheduled refueling stop in Cologne.

The Cuban film critic José Antonio González, 44, was one of the two Cubans killed.

The Cuban president, Fidel Castro, and the Nobel Prize-winning author, Gabriel García Márquez, visited the crash site, and Mr. Castro visited the hospitals where people on the ground were taken with injuries.

Planes were landing Monday at the airport but were not taking off from there, the news agency Prensa Latina said.

*(Reuters, AP)*

## 2 Aerobatic Jets Collide in Canada

*The Associated Press*

TORONTO — A complicated stunt by the Canadian Forces' elite aerobatic team, the Snowbirds, went awry before thousands of onlookers at the Canadian National Exhibition air show and two jets plunged into Lake Ontario after apparently clipping each other.

Captain Shane Antaya, 24, of Stratford, Ontario, was missing and presumed dead. Major Dan Dempsey, of Edmonton, the 36-year-old commander of the precision flying team, safely ejected from his jet moments before it careened in smoke and flames into the lake.

The team's 15 remaining shows this season have been canceled. Sunday's show resumed about 45 minutes after the crash and the show chairman, Bill McVean, said Monday's show would go ahead without the Snowbirds.

## 3 Swedish Executives Deny Arms Smuggling

*Reuters*

STOCKHOLM — Three former directors of Bofors AB, the Swedish weapons maker, pleaded not guilty Monday to charges of having illegally sold missiles to Middle Eastern countries.

As their trial began in a five-year-old scandal, the prosecutor accused the executives of having smuggled more than 300 laser-controlled Robot-70 anti-aircraft missiles, valued at 105 million kronor ($16 million), to Dubai and Bahrain during 1979 and 1980.

# Richard Sandler, 50, A Newsday Editor, Dies

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Richard Sandler, 50, assistant managing editor and sports editor for Newsday, died of cancer Sunday.

Mr. Sandler had been Newsday sports editor since 1973, but his background was in news. He had been a news editor at Newsday and worked news at the Baltimore Sun and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"He was a first-rate editor and a wonderful man, and about as honest and fair-minded as it was possible to be," said Anthony Marro, editor of Newsday.

Under Mr. Sandler, Newsday was recently selected as one of the 10 best daily, Sunday and special sports sections by Associated Press sports editors in 1987 and 1988.

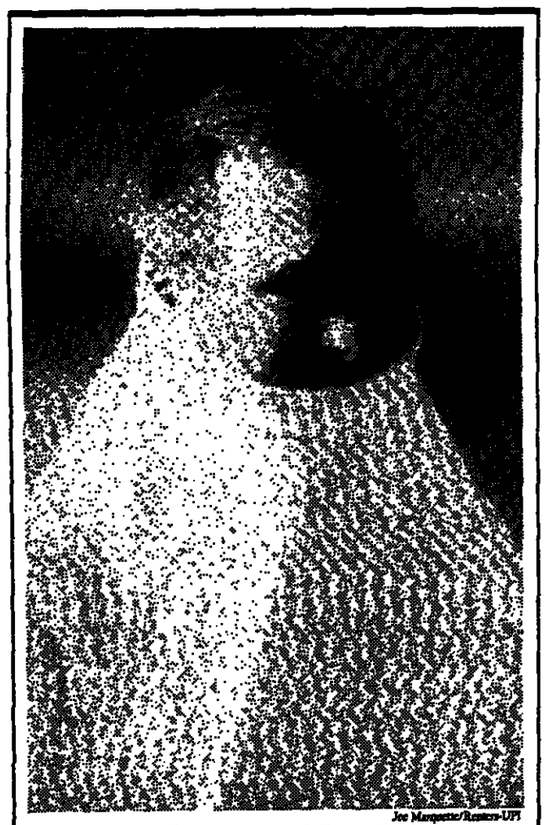
■ *Other deaths:*

**Archbishop Tiran Nersoyan**, 85, a former primate of the Diocese of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America, of cancer Friday in New York.

**Claire Luce**, 85, a 1920s Ziegfeld star who left the musical stage for the classical theater, Thursday in New York after a lengthy illness. She was in Ziegfeld's "No Foolin" in 1926 and was paired with Fred Astaire in "The Gay Divorcee." Later, she became the first American actress to play leading roles at Stratford-on-Avon.

**Robert Hoppe**, 46, an artist whose romantic and glamour-inspired works won him art commissions for such events as Hollywood's 100th anniversary, Tuesday from complications of AIDS in Los Angeles.

**Robert Schakne**, 63, a writer and correspondent for CBS News for 33 years before he retired last year, of cancer Thursday in Washington.



Joe Marquette/Reuters-UPI

HAPPY ENDING — A contented George Bush pulling on a sweater at sunset Sunday. On the final day of his vacation, the president was part of a winning golf twosome and of a winning tennis doubles team. He also landed a two-foot bluefish — his only catch since arriving in Kennebunkport, Maine, Aug. 16.

# *Passenger Is Wounded As Bullet Hits U.S. Jet*

*The Associated Press*

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — A gunshot hit a USAir plane coming in for a landing and grazed a passenger's head, authorities said.

The twin-engine turboprop was en route from the Bahamas with 16 passengers and three crew members Sunday when the bullet pierced a door, ricocheted off the ceiling and struck Edward C. Wright, authorities said.

The authorities said they had not determined who was shooting or why.

Mr. Wright, 42, of Dove Canyon, California, said he heard a popping noise before feeling a bump on his head, according to Jim Leljedal of the sheriff's office.

"He first thought something had fallen and struck him, but he saw nothing," Mr. Leljedal said. "When Wright touched his head with his hand, he found that he was bleeding."

Mr. Wright was treated at a local medical center and released.

Sheriff's deputies searched near the airport but found no suspects or witnesses.

The FBI and the Federal Aviation Administration also were investigating.

"At this point, we have not made any determination as to whether this was a deliberate act or the result of an accident," said Paul Miller, an FBI spokesman in Miami.

Another passenger, a vacationing police officer, Brian Anderson, said the bullet passed about two seats behind him.

# Chamorro Choice Wins Praise in U.S.

By Robert Pear
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — American officials and experts on Central America have welcomed the selection of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro as the opposition candidate for president of Nicaragua, saying she is the strongest possible choice and will unify the opposition.

A Bush administration official said that she had international stature and that her credentials were unassailable. The official added, "Admittedly, she has never been tested in electoral politics. But she is an outstanding candidate, the best they could have come up with, and she will amalgamate the opposition."

The official also sounded a note of caution, saying that it was "still an uphill battle" for the opposition to win the election in February 1990.

Carl Gershman, president of the National Endowment for Democracy, which is funneling $3.5 million into Nicaragua this year, said the selection of Mrs. Chamorro ensured that the vote would be "not only an election, but also a plebiscite on 10 years of Sandinista rule."

The endowment, a private nonprofit corporation, receives almost all its money from the federal government. For the last five years, it has helped purchase ink and printing equipment for La Prensa, the opposition newspaper published by the Chamorro family.

The parties in the opposition alliance are diverse, running from socialist and communist to conservative. But Mr. Gershman said the selection of Mrs. Chamorro was "a very strong indication that the opposition will be unified and will pose a strong challenge to the Sandinistas."

American officials say they are unsure whether the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, will allow free, fair elections, especially if the Sandinistas appear likely to lose.

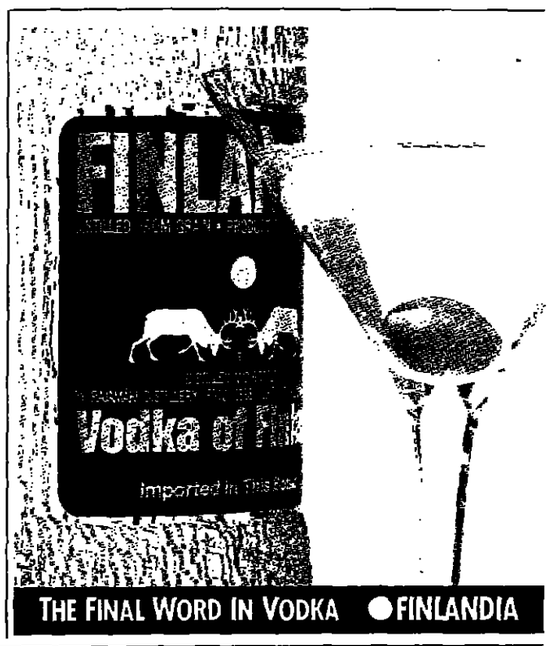
One American official said: "The Sandinistas can create hurdles and barriers to the opposition. We see no sign that the Sandinistas will readily relinquish power."

Mrs. Chamorro and the vice-presidential candidate on the opposition ticket, Virgilio Godoy Reyes, were members of the first government formed by the Sandinistas after the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

"No one can accuse them of being reactionaries," an American official said. As the publisher of La Prensa, Mrs. Chamorro "has been an independent actor and kept some distance between herself and the U.S.," he added.

American officials said that the United States had not tried to manipulate the selection of opposition candidates in Nicaragua because they believed that would make it more difficult for the opposition parties to come together.

Mr. Ortega complained last week that La Prensa was trying to carry out "anti-revolutionary work."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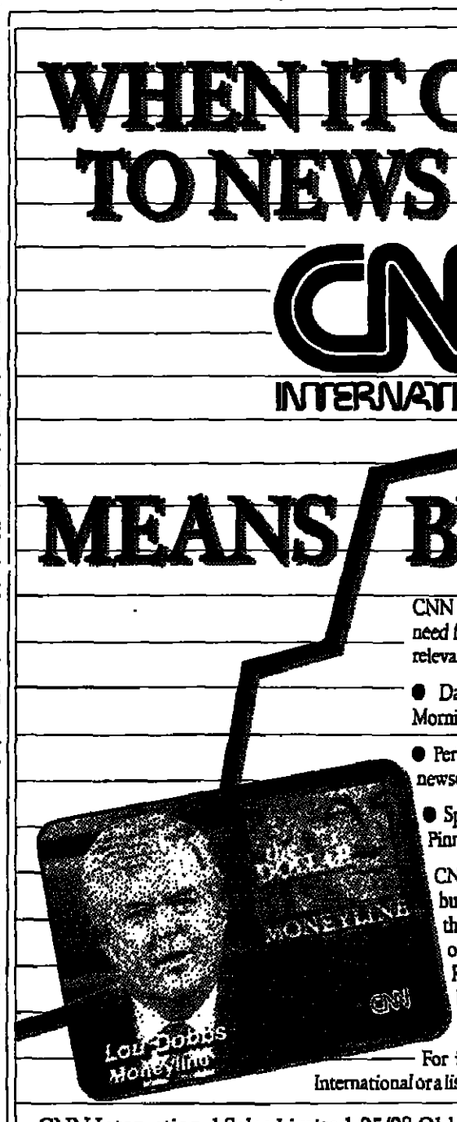


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# OPINION

## Burma: Don't Give Up

With dictatorships collapsing elsewhere, there is no reason to give up on last year's aborted democracy movement in Burma. But Burma's plight seems to have got lost in Washington.

Now there is a sign of revived attention. The U.S. State Department has confirmed a new wave of human rights violations, including systematic torture. That report, coupled with the persistent efforts of concerned legislators like Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Representatives Stephen Solarz and Robert Matsui, could point toward a more principled American stance.

Americans were amazed and moved last summer by the outbreak of a mass democratic revolt in Burma, a land long shut off from the outside world. Idealistic students, many of them inspired by U.S. history, challenged the 26-year-old military regime founded by the ruthless and mystical U Ne Win. Though unarmed, they persisted in the face of army gunfire. Over time, they drew wide support from Buddhist monks and urban workers.

Their grass-roots protest anticipated this spring's drama in Beijing. So did the deadly denouement. An army massacre sent Burmese students fleeing for their lives, many to Thai border areas and shelter by ethnic rebels fighting Burmese rule.

But while the Bush administration provides sanctuary to endangered Chinese democrats, it cold-shoulders those from Burma. Washington rebuffed student pleas to prevent Thailand from sending them home. And despite broad congressional support for humanitarian aid, staff of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok are discouraged from traveling to border areas where help is needed.

Why? Is it because Washington wants Burmese army cooperation in drug interdiction? *Rampant corruption makes that* army a dubious partner. There are even reports of Noriega-style links between officers and drug kingpins. Or is the State Department worried about offending Thailand, which has new and lucrative business links with Burma? Surely decency to desperate advocates of democracy is more important.

Americans can be proud to have helped inspire Burma's beleaguered democratic movement. They should not have to bear the shame of abandoning that noble, unlost cause.

*— THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

## Barney Frank's Errors

Representative Barney Frank, one of the House of Representative's brightest and most effective members, is in serious trouble for some appalling mistakes.

By his own account, he patronized a male prostitute and hired the man for household errands. When Mr. Frank was away, the prostitute, a convicted drug and sex offender, used the congressman's Washington apartment to run a sex service.

This sad, messy story is grist for the House Ethics Committee, as Mr. Frank recognized in asking for committee attention.

A House rule requires members to act "at all times in a manner which shall reflect creditably on the House."

Mr. Frank may have violated it even if he was not aware that sex was being sold in his home. More facts are needed to assess how his private conduct may have affected public policy and official duties.

It is regrettable for any legislator to face an ethics committee inquiry but especially so in the case of so valued and articulate a public servant. A Massachusetts Democrat, always at the forefront of liberal causes and issues that define his party, Mr. Frank has been a potent force for ethical reform.

He risked unpopularity on both sides of the Capitol and both sides of the aisle last year to guide a needed conflict-of-interest bill to passage — only to see it pocket-vetoed by outgoing President Reagan.

Mr. Frank has worked with the Bush administration and House leaders to shape a new bill. And he has been a forceful questioner on the subcommittee looking into the scandals at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Frank knows that members of Congress are subject to unusual, and increasing, scrutiny. In five terms he has made himself a special congressman, subject to more than ordinary attention. At the time of his dealings with the prostitute, he was wrestling with his eventual decision two years ago to declare his homosexuality openly.

Mr. Frank deserves to be judged by his own high standards. If he establishes that he is guilty of nothing worse than stupidity and self-delusion, he may recover his role as a forceful member of Congress, though he has damaged his reputation for sound judgment.

*— THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

## The Children's Crusade

It's a good thing there are so many states in the United States, and so many state governments. It means that when all those state governments are in general agreement on a problem — at the moment, the need for education reform — those who wait a year or two before launching an ambitious plan can draw on a wide range of laboratory examples supplied by their quicker-off-the-mark colleagues. The people charged with education reform in Rhode Island have taken advantage of that backlog of experiments, and the benefits — in design, at least — are clear in the plan dubbed the Children's Crusade, announced last week by the governor, Edward DiPrete.

Like many of the state plans already launched, Rhode Island's lays heavy emphasis on the economic costs of a high dropout rate — currently 50 percent among children with incomes below the poverty line. But unlike many, it starts from the proposition that changing that figure, let alone reaping economic benefits from reform, will be impossible without two elements: time, lots of it, and some concrete measure of whether the reform is working. Accordingly, the Children's Crusade will sign up third-graders, because fourth grade, according to experts, is roughly when kids begin to show serious, often irreversible, effects of early deprivation. It will aim specifically at the 3,000 low-income third-graders (about 30 percent of the statewide age group) who are deemed most at risk. If the dropout rate of those 3,000 students can be halved, state authorities figure, that will mean 800 more high school graduates a year starting in 2001 — a clear, convenient benchmark.

The state will ask universities, groups such as the Urban League, businesses and others to contribute to a public-private foundation endowment and to provide mentors. The mentors will go into the schools and try to get the 3,000 8-year-olds and their parents or parental stand-ins to sign contracts. The kids undertake to stay off drugs, stay in school and send the foundation their report cards every term. The mentors keep track. Those who meet the contract and graduate get full tuition at a state public university or the equivalent elsewhere. The crucial elements, says the state higher education commissioner, Americo Petrocelli, are four: a clear link between effort and reward; a clear link between dropping out of the program and "rotten outcomes"; careful monitoring by a mentor; and a network of concerned adults, a stand-in for the family members who traditionally annoy children by constantly asking them how they are doing in school and what they want to be when they grow up.

The plan refines similar ones floated elsewhere, like New York's more sprawling scheme to supply all graduates with full-tuition "liberty scholarships." In a typical small improvement, Rhode Island will pay a yearly sum into the endowment instead of an operating budget. Such step-by-step refinements are the way to proceed. With too many reformers still addicted to abstract rhetoric, and too many reports that sound identical to those issued three and four years ago, a plan that builds on and beyond other efforts is a promising variation.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

## Henry VIII and Vitamin C

A writer claims this week in a British publication that King Henry VIII of England died not of his various vices and excesses, as has long been assumed, but rather for the more mundane reason that he did not eat his vegetables. Writing in History Today, Susan Maclean Kybett says that the king, who was once thought to have succumbed to syphilis, was actually killed by scurvy, caused by a lack of fruits and vegetables in his diet.

This will come as a disappointment to all those for whom Henry has always stood out as the most recognizable figure in the great jumble of first names and Roman numerals that is the British monarchy. With his six wives (two of whom he had beheaded), his relentless pursuit of power and his legendary gluttony, Henry was a walking soap opera, and the story of his life provided a fine cautionary tale about the perils of overindulgence. But now we are told that he was the victim of nothing more than a lack of Vitamin C. One's first impulse is to suspect that this is just a case of vegeterian revisionism. The big lusts having been thoroughly discredited, our moral instruction is now reduced to quibbling over measurements of the basic food groups and which combination of them provides a truly balanced diet.

But the Kybett article does give some persuasive evidence. The writer says Henry showed a number of symptoms of scurvy, among them bad breath, swollen legs, constipation, lethargy, bloating and mood swings. She notes that Henry was usually sick during Lent, when people fasted and when there was less nutritious food available. She points out that "nobody in the Tudor era associated foods with health. They hoped in vain that the green and golden concoctions of the alchemist would bring a cure."

Considering these and other bits of information she provides, we are inclined to believe that Susan Maclean Kybett knows what she is talking about — and will so long as she doesn't next try to convince us that it was not the beheading that killed Anne Boleyn so much as it was her low-fiber diet.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

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## The Passing of America's Post-Industrial Era

By Lester C. Thurow

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The sun is about to set on the post-industrial era. No one should mourn its passing. In the post-industrial era, service jobs were supposed to replace the manufacturing jobs lost to foreign competition, much as manufacturing employment once replaced the farm jobs lost to higher agricultural productivity. To theorists of the 1950s, this meant a transition from an economy based on dirty heavy industry to one based on clean, well-lit offices. No more Pittsburghs.

This scenario always had problems. While services have created most new jobs — 88 percent of all new jobs in the past 10 years — average service wages have been well below average manufacturing wages and productivity has suffered mightily.

In the decade ahead, however, demand for services will slow down. Wages will rise and, as a result, productivity in the service sector will grow more rapidly while many fewer service jobs will be created. There are several reasons for this.

Most of the growth in service employment (91 percent) in the past 10 years is traceable to three rapidly growing industries: health care (17 percent), retail trade (29 percent) and producers services (45 percent). If output in these industries were to grow more slowly or productivity were to start rising, the rapid expansion of the service sector would end. Both are about to happen.

The demand for health care has risen because of the interactions between an aging population, the development of expensive new technologies to treat the ailments of old age and expanding health insurance coverage for the elderly. These factors will continue but the rising expenditure trends cannot. Moves are under way to limit health-care spending. When these efforts succeed, as ultimately they must, health care employment will stop rising.

The rapid expansion of the retail sector is the product primarily of the explosive growth in the numbers of working women. The result is fewer meals eaten at home and the new convenience of shopping 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In both cases, there are natural limits to expansion that we are not far from reaching.

The growth in financial services (a major component of producers services) is easily explained by the telecommunication-computer revolution and the abolition of government capital controls. Together they produced a world capital market with an array of new financial instruments.

But the expansion in financial services is essentially a one-shot adjustment to these changes. With most of that adjustment now behind us, employment growth automatically will slow.

*Look for a return to old-fashioned manufacturing with a modern, robotics face.*

Lacking strong unions, U.S. service workers have never been paid as well as their foreign counterparts. Private service workers in the United States earn only 67 percent as much as those in manufacturing. In Japan, they earn 93 percent as much and in West Germany, 85 percent as much.

Low service wages have had two effects. First, they have allowed an enormous expansion of jobs, as Americans did the work that was being done by machines abroad. Parking lot attendants are unknown in Sweden, where they have been replaced by plastic cards. With automatic ticket-selling machines and unattended lift loadings, Swiss ski resorts use few workers. Unattended machines sell gasoline at night in Europe.

Second, low service wages dragged down productivity growth rates, creating a productivity crisis that is still the focus of public policy debate. Growing at the rate of West Germany's productivity, America would have added only 3.5 million service jobs from 1972 to 1983, compared with the 14.2 million jobs actually created.

The reason productivity growth lagged was that U.S. companies invested relatively little capital per worker compared with other advanced nations. In Japan or West Germany, for example, capital investment per worker in the service sector is much higher and growing twice as fast. If service wages were to rise, American companies would be forced to use those same higher productivity technologies.

And service wages are about to rise. The reason? The United States will one day have to balance its trade deficit. To achieve a trade balance, America must either export more manufactured goods or replace imports with domestically made alternatives. There is no other way. The "green revolution" has eliminated most U.S. agricultural export markets and the amount of services that can be exported is limited; most services simply have to be produced where they are used.

To produce the goods needed to balance the trade accounts, American manufacturers will need to hire four million to five million new workers. With the baby boom generation fully employed and the subsequent "baby bust" generation reaching working age, the labor pool will be shrinking. Thus, most of these workers will have to be attracted from the service sector. This will lead to a shortage of workers, rising service wages and, as a result, greater investment in labor-saving technologies. Productivity will rise sharply and many fewer people will be needed.

The combination of slowing demand and accelerating productivity growth in services should spell the end of the post-industrial era. What is replacing it is old-fashioned manufacturing with a modern, robotics face. The only question is whether the manufacturing will be done by American companies or foreign ones.

*The writer is dean of the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this view to The New York Times.*

## A Drug War Requires A Gun War

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — For soldiers, war is hell. For politicians, war is merely useful, an easy and imprecise metaphor when dramatic effect is needed. Confronted with the intractable problems of poverty and drugs, American politicians are always declaring "war" as a substitute for making hard choices.

President Bush will face this temptation Tuesday when he addresses the nation on America's drug-and-violence crisis. But the president would do well to forgo the overworked war metaphor. Instead, he should try to explain the interrelated social and legal problems bound up in the double-edged crisis America faces.

He could then propose sustained law-enforcement measures that will reduce both drugs and guns in America's inner cities. For unless his proposals take aim at both drugs and guns, he can only hope to transform the shape of the crisis, not resolve it.

Emphasizing the connection between drugs and guns as the twin scourges of modern American society could be one of the president's main contributions in this speech. Americans too often lose sight of that relationship as they concentrate single-mindedly on the menace of drugs.

But it is the killings that come with the dealing that have turned drugs into a social and political menace for Americans. It is this violence that has driven American politicians onto the defensive and compelled them to try to explain, as Mr. Bush will do Tuesday, what they are going to do about drugs.

As they listen to Mr. Bush, Americans should consider the fact that this kind of emergency speech is not required of leaders in other industrial democracies. Drug trafficking is a worrisome law-enforcement problem in the West European nations and Japan. But drug violence has not developed into a national social crisis in these nations, which resemble America in so many other ways.

Drugs are certainly available in Western Europe and Japan. The pattern of the spread of AIDS in Western Europe in fact persuades many medical experts that intravenous drug use is much higher in Europe than had been thought. But firearms, which account for almost all America's inner-city drug deaths, are tightly controlled in these societies.

Europeans watching televised scenes or reading newspaper accounts of drug-related violence in the United States often make the essential connection glossed over in America — that both drugs and guns are easily available in the United States. Together drugs and guns have turned large chunks of urban America into the O.K. Corral.

This makes Europeans glad that they have supported laws to control firearms as well as drugs, and to pay for police forces large and powerful enough to control both.

What do Americans think will happen if the limited counterinsurgency program the United States is now directing at drug traffickers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia works and cocaine stops flowing into American cities? That the crack dealers will toss away the weapons they are amassing, often legally, and go to work for IBM?

This social crisis is broader and uglier than drugs alone, though drugs provide the economic engine for it. It is to be hoped that President Bush will articulate the breadth of the problem, rather than declare war on the most visible part of it.

For the first time, the gravity of the American drug-violence crisis is penetrating public thinking in Western Europe. The world's other industrial democracies will be listening carefully to Mr. Bush's speech as a measure of America's resolve to deal realistically with its domestic challenges. With Cold War tensions coming to an end, American power will be measured in the world by how effectively and intelligently it is used to resolve America's own problems at home rather than abroad.

Instead of beginning his presidency by dispatching military advisers to Vietnam to contain communism, as John F. Kennedy did more than two decades ago, Mr. Bush has dispatched military trainers to Colombia to help fight drug traffickers. History may come to record Mr. Bush's decision as a symbolic turning point in America's world role.

But such action abroad will turn out to be meaningless in the long run unless the nature of the struggle at home is understood and engaged by America's political leaders and its people. That struggle involves both drugs and guns.

*The Washington Post.*

## Trade, Not Aid, Will Power the Polish Recovery

By Melvyn Krauss

STANFORD, California — With the government in Poland no longer led by Communists, Western leaders will face growing pressure to give that country substantial amounts of economic aid. Lech Walesa has asked the West for $10 billion in such aid over three years. And the new prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, has said that Poland will seek aid next month from the International Monetary Fund.

Clearly, the West must help Poland, if only to demonstrate to other East European peoples that it pays to throw off the Communist yoke. But trade, not aid, is the best way the West can help the Poles. Aid will do little but perpetrate Poland's economic stagnation.

Although the Poles are a cultured and skillful people, the major economic asset their country now has to offer the West is cheap labor. There are essentially three ways Poland can exploit this. First, it can export labor directly to the West. Polish "guest workers" abroad could repatriate a portion of their foreign earnings, helping their country's balance-of-payments problem.

Cheap labor could also provide an inducement for foreign corporations to set up production facilities in Poland. This would bring capital into the country and foster economic development. Finally, the Poles could reallocate their domestic productive resources from noncompetitive and capital-intensive industries like steel and shipbuilding into labor-intensive production. With cheap labor, Poland can offer labor-intensive goods to world markets at competitive prices.

How can the West help Poland's economic recovery? At a minimum, the Western nations must offer Polish exports most-favored nation status. In Western Europe, this implies an exemption for Polish exports from the European Community's common external tariff. The United States should go a step further and exempt Polish exports from all tariff and nontariff barriers.

The West should also remove all discriminatory barriers to the inflow of Polish labor. Remittances from nationals working abroad have become an important part of the foreign exchange earnings of many less-developed nations. The same could be true of Poland. Foreign exchange earnings from the export of workers and the production of labor-intensive goods could become the basis for currency convertibility and debt repayment in Poland.

Of course, the West alone cannot create the conditions that will attract foreign investment into Poland. It cannot shut down inefficient Polish shipyards and steel mills. Nor can it restrict domestic government spending and impose monetary discipline on a profligate monetary authority.

Only the Poles can make these painful economic adjustments.

Because these badly needed adjustments will be so harsh, many people inside and outside of Poland argue that economic reform will not be possible unless the West gives Poland large amounts of economic aid. What they seek is a Marshall Plan for Poland. But economic aid is more likely to retard than to promote economic reform.

Consider Poland's heavy industries. Keeping them afloat through government subsidies has helped bring Poland to its present bankrupt state. But laying off tens of thousands of workers in steel, shipbuilding and other noncompetitive industries will be a damning political task, even for a Solidarity-led government.

Economic aid would give the Polish authorities precisely what they need to resist the shutdowns and other painful reforms such as the removal of food subsidies. Solidarity's essential core of strength, it must be remembered, is in the very industries that need to be shut down. Would Solidarity's leadership not be placed under intolerable pressure to slow the internal rationalization process if it had the money to resist the closings? Marshall Plan aid did not help finance bad economic policies.

How can the West impose conditions on the use of its aid that will stick? Remember, Poland's debt overhang of $39 billion is largely due to its use of heavy borrowings in the '70s and early '80s to finance inefficient industries and pay for food subsidies and other distortions of its economy.

For humanitarian purposes, the West should be prepared to send limited amounts of food aid to Poland. America could send surplus wheat and the European Community butter and other products. But the rule of trade without aid should be — must be — the guiding policy.

By PANCHO in Le Monde (Paris). C&W Syndicate.

*The writer is a professor of economics at New York University and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.*

## A Message for the Iranians: No Hostages, No Money

By Patrick Clawson

PHILADELPHIA — The U.S. government's attitude toward money and hostages is curious. It says that the United States will not pay ransom, yet it has paid and is ready to pay again hundreds of millions of dollars to Iran without demanding progress on the hostage front.

This peculiar approach is a product of America's fetish about international arbitration: It holds that politics should be kept out of the arbitration process.

In 1981, as part of the deal to free the hostages from the embassy in Tehran, a claims tribunal was set up to resolve financial disputes. The U.S. government has insisted that the tribunal is an entirely neutral court; Iranian leaders see it as intensely political.

Acting on its misconception, the United States in 1987 handed $454 million to Iran when ordered to do so by the tribunal. Washington insisted on a formal statement from Iran that this payment was independent of the hostage issue. Faced with a similar court order to repay Iran, France delayed for three years until Tehran freed some hostages. France's action was denounced in the United States as a ransom payment.

To uphold the American concept of judicial independence, the United States evidently prefers to pay without getting anything in return rather than seeing its hostages freed.

While there is much to be said for separating politics from judicial proceedings, courts should have a limited role when states as hostile and different as America and Iran face off.

The sad truth is that Iranian leaders consider U.S. payments a political concession, not mainly a legal victory. Payments without demands for hostage release only feed their conviction that high U.S. officials do not really care much about the hostages despite all the words about their plight.

Discussions with Iran on repayments are continuing. Exactly what assets are frozen is in dispute, but minimally there is $800 million in the Bank of England, $600 million in two accounts in De Nederlandsche Bank in the Netherlands, and, from cash paid for arms not delivered, $400 million in the Federal Reserve.

As the tribunal proceeds, some of this money will be handed over to U.S. companies with claims against Iran, but the rest will eventually be returned to Iran.

Tehran badly wants the money to help with reconstruction from the war with Iraq. The new Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has repeated for three years what the United States finally noticed recently. As he put it in 1987, "release of our assets frozen illegally would be considered a good will gesture, and we in turn would intervene with the people of Lebanon to release the hostages."

While he was prepared to make a deal, he was delighted when later in 1987 the United States paid him $454 million without demanding a thing on the hostage issue.

Returning the money to Iran is by no means paying ransom. The money is Iran's: It is what remains of the $10 billion Jimmy Carter froze in 1979. The money is certain to be returned someday. The only question is when and under what conditions.

The Bush White House has said it would not agree to return money as part of a hostage deal. It should broaden this statement to read that no money would be handed to Iran *while the hostages are held — no* matter what the claims tribunal rules.

The United States should invite Iran to negotiate a global settlement to replace the 1981 accords. The key elements should be return of the hostages, an end to all financial claims each side has on the other and a return to Iran of most of its cash after an agreed amount is set aside to meet outstanding claims.

*The writer is a resident scholar at the Foreign Policy Research Institute. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

## Hammers and Shovels for the Contras

By César A. Chelala

NEW YORK — The Tela accord among the five Central American presidents, which calls for disbanding the contra forces, provides a rare opportunity to reverse a negative trend in the region: Why not use the idle contra soldiers for constructive purposes?

Although the contras' war elicited some concessions from the Sandinistas — they probably would not otherwise have agreed to hold free and democratic elections — it has been at great human and political cost. The contras' presence has had serious consequences not only for Nicaraguans, but for Hondurans.

For Nicaragua, in addition to the death or maiming of thousands of civilians, it has meant the destruction of the health infrastructure and severe setbacks to national immunization and malaria-eradication campaigns. After a period of improvement, the people's health has suffered. Population displacements have brought widespread undernutrition, especially among children.

Honduras, though not directly involved in the conflict, has suffered from the foreign military presence. The effects on the health status of the population, already among the worst in the hemisphere, have been severe. Prostitution near the military bases has led to an increase in sexually transmitted diseases, including penicillin-resistant gonorrhea. According to data from the Pan American Health Organization, Honduras has the highest rate of AIDS in Central America.

The presence of foreign troops has also hurt the environment. Honduras's State Forestry Corp. blames joint U.S.-Honduras military maneuvers for the destruction of 10 percent of the pine forests in the area near the border with Nicaragua. The construction of military bases, warehouse facilities and airfields has aggravated the situation.

At this critical point, when there is widespread, if not universal, agreement on the need to demobilize the contra soldiers, actions geared to helping them could promote a stable peace in the region.

The chances that these soldiers, many of them adolescents with no marketable skills, will accept "voluntary" demobilization will increase if they realize that they have the possibility of a meaningful future. With intensive training, contra soldiers could participate in the construction and repair of roads and of health care units. They could also collaborate on agricultural and reforestation projects. To finance these activities, the U.S. government could redirect unused funds already earmarked for the contras.

This approach would bring immediate benefits to the people in the afflicted areas. Turning the contras into a force for development and peace would give them a role in society, ease their return to civilian life and extract some clear gains out of a complex, difficult situation.

*Dr. Chelala, an international consultant on medical issues, writes frequently on international affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.*

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: For a New Hymn

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: "A thirst for a national hymn seems to have seized on a large part of Americans, who propose to confide the work of providing us with the desired hymn, including music, to a committee. People appear to have forgotten that this plan was tried in the North at the outbreak of the Civil War, when it was felt that a brand new national hymn was needed. The 'Star Spangled Banner' was conceded to be tiresome; no one could honestly take any interest in 'Hail Columbia!'; and as for 'Yankee Doodle,' it seemed incongruous for men to march to death with the sound of that exasperating jig."

### 1914: Russians Mobilize

ROME — Russian troops from parts of the country distant from the scene of war are now on their way to the western frontiers of the Empire, ready to repulse, if necessary, a Turkish attack. The siege artillery and material the troops are carrying with them toward Berlin and Vienna are so important that trains follow each other closely, and all Russian roads are taken up by convoys.

### 1939: Paris Black-Out

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: "Black-out in Paris. The phrase has taken dramatic form in this city in the past few days in a fashion that no one who has lived through it can soon forget. For those who were in Paris in 1914, the darkening of Paris symbolizes better than could any words the contrast with the start of the World War. There was then no grave threat from the air and no knowledge of poison gas. War has become a hopelessly ugly thing, thanks to the modern machine and man's ingenuity of invention. There is no talk in France of going to the rescue of Poland as an act of altruism, or of preserving western civilization, except as France is part of it."

# OPINION

## They Want Everything But the Bill

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Leona Helmsley's conviction for tax evasion evoked much *schadenfreude*, pleasure at her misfortune. People remembered what her former housekeeper testified she had said: "We don't pay taxes. Little people pay taxes."

But Mrs. Helmsley symbolizes something more important than the abuses of the rich. She is an extreme case of a general condition afflicting American society. That is the philosophy of entitlement: the belief, held by millions without regard to class, that they are entitled to the benefits provided by civilized government without paying for them.

The current debate about catastrophic medical coverage for the elderly provides an example. Last year Congress extended Medicare to provide such coverage, to be financed by a supplementary tax on about 40 percent of Medicare beneficiaries. Organizations of the elderly are resisting the tax as too high. At a protest meeting in Chicago last month the president of the Illinois State Council of Senior Citizens, Jerry Prete, said the beneficiaries should not have to pay for the new program at all. They should get it free.

There are legitimate arguments about financing catastrophic health care for the elderly. But abandoning the Social Security-Medicare principle of insurance paid for by special taxes would not make the program "free." It would just mean that a large group of Americans — the elderly, regardless of need — would get money from general tax revenues.

But of course there are no general tax revenues to pay for that program or for a dozen others that could be called urgent. The U.S. government is spending vastly more than it takes in. It has been for years, and there is no chance whatever of balancing the budget at current levels of taxation.

There's the rub: taxes. Low taxes are grist for political demagogues. What politician is going to talk responsibly about budgets and taxes when his or her opponent can so easily appeal to Americans' belief that they can have something for nothing?

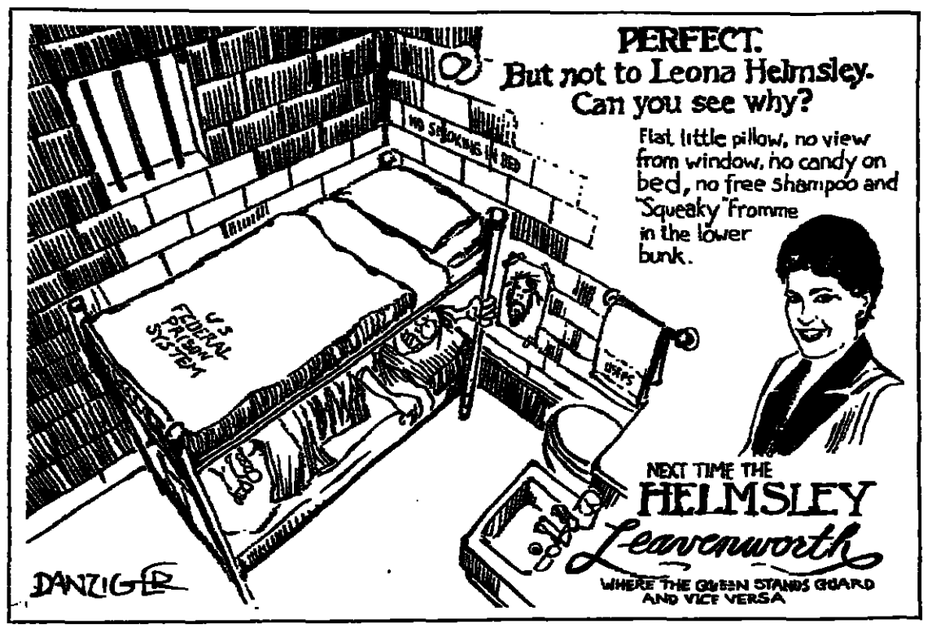
Here in Massachusetts an organization called Citizens for Limited Taxation has succeeded over the last decade in limiting property taxes and cutting the state income tax. Its director, Barbara Anderson, is a highly skilled lobbyist and public organizer. She has the support of an influential radio talk show host, Jerry Williams.

The message hammered home so successfully by Ms. Anderson and Mr. Williams is that taxes are bad. They never talk about the public programs that must be abandoned as the state's revenues shrink. People in Massachusetts want better schools and the other things government pays for. But they also want low taxes. And they do not connect one with the other.

The disconnected state of mind is just as striking on the national scene. It was the special province of Ronald Reagan. Americans did not really believe President Reagan when he said lower taxes would bring in more revenue. But they didn't agree with his plans to cut government programs either. The result: a crippled U.S. tax base and an unending deficit. Or as Mr. Micawber put it, misery.

So Americans go on depriving themselves of the things a country must have to prosper, certainly to lead: decent schools, a rational system of medical care, a healthy environment. And so it will continue, until a political leader talks sense to the American people instead of demogoguery — until someone makes them understand, as Justice Holmes said, that taxes are the price of civilization.

*The New York Times.*




## In Schoolyards or at Dinner Tables

By Alan Weisman

CLIFFSIDE PARK, New Jersey — It was a weekly ritual played out before my eyes on the corner where the schoolyard was, in the heart of Flatbush, Brooklyn, almost 30 years ago.

Every Friday, around 4 P.M., the older kids would call a halt to their basketball game and gather outside the gates of the Saint Rose of Lima school.

They knew the kids with the funny skullcaps would be walking by, on their way home. The Jews. The kikes. Those kids with the glasses, the black vests, the sloppy sideburns and the stupid hats.

Every Friday, around 4 P.M., it was time to beat up the Jews.

Somehow, my friends believed, these guys deserved to be beaten up; it was written down somewhere, an immutable law of social science. Darwinian in its inevitability. After all, if they just took off those stupid caps and cut those ridiculous sideburns, no one would know for sure who they were, and they could then proceed without incident.

But they wouldn't do that (too dumb to grasp the principle of cause and effect), so they got beaten up.

I watched and did nothing.

My classmates at Saint Rose of Lima were mostly Italian and Irish, sons and daughters of the working class. Their parents were suspicious of Jews (how come they run everything?) and less than charitable toward one another. The Italians believed the Irish drank too much and were irresponsible; the Irish believed the Italians ate too much and were dirty.

But the two camps coexisted rather peacefully, standing side by side at Sunday morning Mass. The Irish were content that a Kennedy was in the White House and the Italians content that an Italian named John ruled the Vatican. They volunteered for community functions; their children commingled on the baseball team and in the choir. On one issue they were truly united: the fear of blacks.

There were only a half dozen black students at Saint Rose in the early 1960s, and they appeared to have arrived in Flatbush from another planet. Crisp white shirts with painfully starched collars, trousers impeccably creased, pens

**MEANWHILE**

clipped neatly to the breast pocket, faces wide-eyed and open, trying hard to look like they belonged.

They rarely spoke with us, and we rarely spoke with them.

In the Irish households, the presence of a handful of blacks at Saint Rose was greeted largely with a shrug. After all, what could you do? If they don't bother us, we won't bother them. Maybe they can help the track team — those people know how to run.

But in the Italian households (I grew up in one), the mood was decidely more passionate. Those *mulignans* (eggplants, in southern Italian dialect). Why don't they stay with their own? They have no respect. They'll tear the neighborhood down and our homes won't be worth a dime.

At family meals, my grandfather, Auriellio, would hold court at the head of the long table, waving a jug of wine and ranting about the evils of a world that had failed him. He had been a bricklayer and had once entertained thoughts of the priesthood. His wife had failed him by bearing only daughters, and one of his daughters — my mother — had failed him by marrying a Jew.

And now the mulignans were coming and he would have to deal with them on his morning walks to the corner store where a copy of Il Progresso was reserved for him daily. He might have to look at them as he sat in his rocker and smoked his pipe and spat into the coffee can on the porch of his house in Flatbush. He would point to the black skin of the eggplants and curse the mulignans.

Nothing was said about all this in the Saint Rose of Lima school. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart were there to pound the contents of the Baltimore Catechism into the heads of these Irish and Italian kids, and to coach the sports teams. The priests were there to say Mass, hear confessions, sermonize on the meaning of the Gospel and raise funds for the new pipe organ.

They never spoke about Selma or that town in Mississippi where three civil rights workers were killed. I never heard them mention the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. The Catholic weekly newspaper, The Tablet, was sold at every Mass. It campaigned fiercely against divorce and contraception laws, but I can't recall it saying anything about James Meredith, the first black student at the University of Mississippi.

From time to time, they would show slides of big-bellied, bug-eyed kids from some place in South America, and they would ask us to join the priesthood or the brotherhood so these kids could be saved. Yes, these souls needed food and faith. Meanwhile, those dumb kids with the funny hats and the sideburns were catching their regularly scheduled pummeling every Friday outside the rectory windows. And Auriellio was waving his wine jug, pointing to the eggplants and cursing the mulignans.

That was 30 years ago in Brooklyn. Last week, I picked up the newspaper and saw a picture of a kid in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn holding up a watermelon and taunting a crowd of blacks protesting the killing of a black youth by a gang of whites. The kid with the watermelon appeared to be shouting something as he stood next to a sign that read "We Are Not Racists." I looked at his face. I read his name. I read about the kids who were sought for the crime and some comments from neighborhood residents.

I don't know what really happened. I don't know if these kids are guilty. But I know them, and I have a pretty good idea of what they heard and did not hear in their homes, their schools, their churches. I can see them in the schoolyards, waiting for those kids with the stupid hats and the curly sideburns to walk by. I've been to their holiday meals where the prayers are said and the long table is loaded with food, where Auriellio waves his jug and points to the eggplants and curses the mulignans — curses them for showing up in a world that was not supposed to change.

A world which, tragically, has not.

*The writer is a producer for the CBS News program "60 Minutes." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Poland in the '40s, Carmelites at Auschwitz and a Sermon

In 1943, I, a Polish Jewess, escaped from a German camp and obtained documents that said I was a Catholic. I was lucky to live with a family that knew I was Jewish and that treated me very well. None of their relatives or neighbors knew the truth. Living as I did, I heard many unpleasant, hostile opinions about Jews. One, in particular, has stayed in my mind. Somebody remarked that Jews don't see the sunset.

I asked, "What do you mean?"

"Don't you know? Because they have no souls."

"Are you sure?" I asked.

"Certainly. I knew them well. They were our neighbors."

In August 1944, during the uprising against the Germans, I volunteered unsuccessfully (there were not enough guns, even for boys) to fight, got a Polish stamp on my German document and started to feel safe at last. When I expressed my feelings, I was startled to hear a man stammer: "I am ashamed of my compatriots, but don't tell who you are yet. Be careful." He was right. Some Jews were killed during the uprising — in the absence of Germans.

After the Polish insurgents surrendered, Warsaw was evacuated. I escaped from a train and was in Poland in January 1945 when the Germans retreated from western Poland. Rumors persisted that some Jews who emerged in small numbers from hiding were killed by "persons unknown."

My own bitter lesson came when I tracked down the people with whom I had lived in Warsaw. They were in a village near the border with Czechoslovakia. We greeted each other warmly and then I was told: "Please don't tell anybody who you are. These yokels wouldn't understand." I used my assumed name in my letters to them.

Since 1947, I have been living in the United States. A few years ago I made the effort to have the names of my Polish friends placed, posthumously, in the Jewish "Hall of Fame" in Jerusalem as "righteous gentiles." I am in touch with their daughters and told them about it. Their answer was silence.

I like sunsets, and sometimes I repeat the words of the Polish poet Juliusz Slowacki: "Thank you, God, for me you displayed the rainbow of colors ... " My soul enjoys it.

I am still waiting for the good soul of Poland to come to the surface, Cardinal Jozef Glemp's harsh words notwithstanding (*"Glemp Tells Jews They Should Stop Being Anti-Polish," Aug. 28*). His was not a good sermon. He was sowing distrust and misunderstanding.

R. GABRIEL.
Bethesda, Maryland.

It is profoundly shocking that a group of U.S. Jewish leaders objects to the presence of the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz (*"Pope Wrong on Convent, Rabbi Says," July 19*). The Carmelites have taken vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. They have cloistered themselves in a building once used to store poison gas, to spend their lives in meditation and prayer — to atone for the hideous crimes committed there.

SYLVIA SIMPSON GENSKE.
Marbella, Spain.

Let the Poles honor the dead of Auschwitz in their own Catholic tradition. We Jews can either ask for a synagogue to be built there as well, or better still, any Jewish pilgrim to Auschwitz can say the Kaddish (the prayer to the dead) in his heart. And let there be peace.

SAUL SHAPIRO.
Baltimore.

## Armand Hammer's Gifts

*Regarding the People item on Armand Hammer (Aug. 19):*

Over the past 10 years, Armand Hammer has donated more than $45 million of his own funds to the Armand Hammer Foundation. All but the group of da Vinci drawings known as the "Codex Hammer" and 10 other works of art contained in the collections to be donated to the art museum and cultural center being established and funded by Occidental Petroleum Corp. were fully paid for by Dr. Hammer — either directly or by funds he contributed to the foundation.

Occidental has donated a total of $12 million to the Armand Hammer Foundation. Of that, about $5 million was used for the purchase of the Codex Hammer and $500,000 for the purchase of the 10 other paintings. Thus, virtually all the art to be donated to the museum was paid for by Dr. Hammer personally.

Dr. Hammer also personally contributed $1 million in cash, and paintings then worth an additional $1 million (now worth more than 20 times what they cost) to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, which resulted in the naming of a building in his honor. Occidental contributed $2 million to that museum for the construction of a bridge and escalator.

Dr. Hammer has routinely contributed up to 90 percent of his personal income to charitable and humanitarian causes the world over. No one has ever implied that these causes were not worthwhile. Rather, cynics question Occidental's decision to contribute to these causes. Surely this is, at best, a myopic and, at worst, a blind view of corporate responsibility.

BRUCE W. KAUFFMAN.
Philadelphia.

# GENERAL NEWS

## Broad-Based, U.S. Golf Has a New Look

By Lena Williams
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Once more, the men in the White House are golfers. Some things, it seems, never change. But look again.

"Golf is the fastest-growing sport in America," said Kit Bradshaw, director of publicity for the National Golf Foundation. "Its popularity is cutting across different classes, races and sexes."

Last year, Americans played more than 487 million rounds of golf, spent $963 million on balls, bags, clubs and carts, and $7.8 billion on golf-related travel and lodging — almost double the 1985 figures. And in growing numbers, women, blacks and younger players are fueling the boom in the endlessly challenging, frustrating, fascinating game.

Susan Mills, 42, is a television producer who recently returned from a week at a golf school in Stratton, Vermont. "As women climb the corporate ladder, they're beginning to understand that this is a way to be accepted," she said.

Ronald T. Gault is part of a black foursome at the Pelham Bay-Split Rock Golf Course in the Bronx. Mr. Gault, 48, began the sport three months ago. "Part of the reason is that you're competing against the course, rather than an opponent," he said.

Then there are players like Michael Jordan, the 26-year-old Chicago Bull all-star who talks about turning pro — in golf — when his basketball days are over.

The sport is getting a new look. "There is evidence to suggest that many of the high-impact exercises — jogging, running, handball — are either stagnant or declining," said John Rooney, professor of geography at Oklahoma State University and author of several books on sports and leisure. "Golf is viewed as an alternative. You can commune with nature, get a decent amount of exercise, have fun and do some business on the side."

The number of golfers in the United States rose from 17.5 million in 1985 to 23.4 million in 1988, an increase of about 40 percent, reports the golf foundation, a research and market development organization. The fastest growing sector is the women's game; at least 30 percent of all new golfers are women, and women represent 25 percent of the nation's golfers.

> **"The catalyst for the shift was Arnold Palmer. He looked like a blacksmith and played the game with an aggressive flair.'**
> **John Rooney, author**

"We have had to increase women's locker room facilities and even considered day-care facilities at some of our new clubs," said an official at Golden Bear International, a company owned by Jack Nicklaus.

The foundation and other professional groups do not maintain racial breakdowns, but information gathered by black clubs, professional players and coaches suggests that the number of blacks playing recreational golf has tripled since 1980.

Blacks, however, are not typically admitted into country clubs, and there are no private black-owned U.S. country clubs, those in the industry say. Blacks who do play those courses are mainly invited celebrities like Mr. Jordan and the entertainer Sammy Davis Jr.

But public courses have become increasingly popular in recent years, opening up a game once considered almost exclusively the preserve of the wealthy and of business executives.

A foundation study conducted two years ago found that only 45 percent of recreational golfers were professionals, managers or administrators. About 19 percent were held clerical or sales jobs and 28 percent had blue-collar jobs. Forty percent were college graduates and 29 percent had some college education; 26 percent had not progressed beyond high school.

"Golf moved toward democratization in the 1960s," Mr. Rooney said. "That's when more blue-collar and factory workers started to play. The catalyst for the shift was Arnold Palmer. He looked like a blacksmith and played the game with an aggressive flair. Palmer came from a rather spartan background. His success helped take the game out of the exclusive realm of the wealthy."

In trying to explain the game's surging appeal, golf experts suggest everything from the participation of celebrities to the notion that the country may be turning more conservative.

They point to golf's clean image amid the cheating scandals that have plagued other sports.

They say that President George Bush's love for the game and Vice President Dan Quayle's passion for it have given golf renewed exposure. And they cite the rise in residential development of golf-course communities in which people buy a condominium and get club and course privileges as part of the deal.

## Hard Choices Face Returning Congress

By Robin Toner
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Congress is returning to the capital after an August recess that was more restive than restful; the four weeks back home only underscoring the hard political choices facing legislators.

One image seemed to dominate the recess: angry senior citizens, railing against the surtax imposed on the elderly to pay for the expansion of Medicare to cover the catastrophic costs of extended illnesses.

"That son-of-a-gun comes up everywhere," said Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader.

"We have to put the fire out first, and that's catastrophic," said Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, co-chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee. "And I still don't know how we're going to do that."

That program is only one facing legislators as they return. With a formidable deficit and a president still resistant to new taxes, many legislators say they feel caught between constituents' expectations and fiscal realities, between the desire for new and expanded programs and the search for money to pay for them.

At town meetings across the country, people told legislators about their needs and wants, their worries over issues from illegal drugs to long-term nursing care. When the members of Congress talked back, their responses were usually couched with qualifications about the deficit.

"You know what I think the whole issue is for Congress when we get back?" asked Representative Charles E. Schumer, a New York Democrat. "Money. On 80 percent of the issues to come up this fall, there will be a general consensus that we ought to do some things and no consensus on whether we spend the money. And that's frustrating."

Those fiscal pressures will be felt almost immediately when the House begins to move on the budget reconciliation bill, which puts the 1990 budget into effect and which is stalled because of disagreement over whether to cut the capital gains tax.

Those financial pressures will also drive a wide range of policy and political debates in the weeks to come. For example, as President Bush prepares to announce his drug program Tuesday amid mounting public anxiety over the Colombian drug wars, congressional Democrats are readying a challenge to the Bush plan as inadequate, long on good intentions and short on funds.

"There's a good deal of bipartisan consensus in the Congress on how to approach the problem of dealing with drugs," said the House Speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington. "I think the remaining uncertainty is whether the administration is willing to support that with resources and how those resources are going to be developed."

The political furor over the health program was disheartening to lawmakers because it was an attempt to adjust to the hard fiscal realities: It was designed to be financed by those it served, with a surtax tied to income for about 40 percent of the beneficiaries.

After a month of complaints, the sentiment for repealing the program could be strong; its supporters are trying to contain those sentiments by promising major changes. An aide to the Ways and Means Committee said: "In a different day, they would have said, 'What the hell, we'll pay for it. We all love old people and if they say they don't want to pay for it, we'll pay and just slide it on to the deficit.' " Life is no longer so simple."

Still, while legislators are keenly aware of the deficit, they wonder if their constituents are. "I can see people's eyes glaze over when I start to talk about these numbers," said Senator Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, after he outlined the difficulties in Chappell, Nebraska.

Money is not at the root of all of Congress's problems. The uproar over the National Endowment for the Arts, an issue that clearly registered back home and will be taken up by a House-Senate conference committee this fall, has to do with ticklish politics: the use of public funds for art that may offend the public.

Then there is the issue of the flag, which will quickly come before the House in legislation to outlaw flag burning in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's ruling that such acts could be a protected form of political speech.


# OIL&MONEY

## A NEW DECADE-A NEW GROWTH ERA?

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# Cambodia Factions Agree to Let UN Survey Angkor Wat

*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — For the first time in 20 years, all warring Cambodians have agreed to put politics aside and allow UNESCO to try to save the legendary temples at Angkor, endangered by nature, warfare and greedy antiques thieves.

Officials said the most pressing task for UNESCO will be to make an immediate and complete inventory of the temples, as the first step to stopping thievery that is supported by antiques dealers. Bands of looters are paid to go into the temples, lop off pieces of statuary — in particular, heads — and carry them back across the border into Thailand to be sold at high prices.

"It is a modest beginning," said a source close to UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "We want to stop theft and destruction and begin technical training of the Cambodian staff for maintenance."

In modern Cambodia, Angkor is a nationalist symbol, proof of Cambodia's special place in Southeast Asian history. The vast city of temples was built between the 9th and 13th centuries, then gradually abandoned as Cambodians converted to Buddhism.

During the period of French colonial rule, many of the temples were restored and were used to help piece together Cambodia's ancient history.

The now familiar towers of Angkor Wat became the symbol on every flag of independent Cambodia. Private reports have said this particular temple "faces a crisis of structural collapse."

UNESCO's successful negotiations with all the Cambodian factions was a byproduct of the recent Paris peace conference that failed to bring the Cambodians together on any other issue.

For the record, UNESCO issued only a short statement saying Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as head of the resistance government recognized by the United Nations, had invited the UN's cultural arm to "undertake international coordination of activities for the safeguard and restoration of the Angkor monuments."

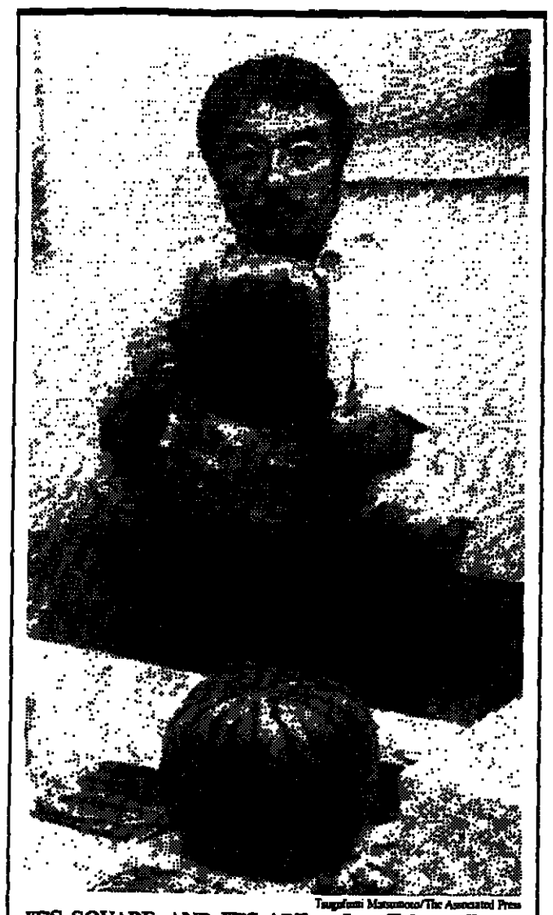
In fact, the agreement represents months of bargaining with Prince Sihanouk and the Phnom Penh government, which was originally installed by Vietnam. It included an on-site survey last May by a UNESCO team that was comprised of two of the world's leading experts on the site.

Their report of the extensive damage to the temples helped convince Prince Sihanouk to make his compromise. The prince agreed that the temples are "not only the heritage of the Khmer people, but of mankind."

Previously, Democratic Kampuchea, the coalition headed by the prince that includes the Khmer Rouge and another smaller resistance group, had refused to allow UNESCO into the Angkor complex unless the whole area was declared politically and militarily neutral.

UNESCO's previous director, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, accepted those terms. But the Phnom Penh government, which actually controls the temples, said that although it wanted to invite UNESCO to oversee protection and restoration of the temples, it refused to give up sovereignty over Angkor.

— ELIZABETH BECKER



Tsugufumi Matsumoto/The Associated Press

**IT'S SQUARE, AND IT'S ART — In a Tokyo gallery a contemporary artist, Tomoyuki Ono, displayed his latest creations: watermelons that he has persuaded to grow into square shapes. They also fit more easily into refrigerators, he says.**

# Hun Sen Turns His Back on Sihanouk

By Elizabeth Becker
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — The Cambodian prime minister, Hun Sen, voicing for the first time strong criticism of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role at the recent international peace conference on Cambodia, has suggested that he can no longer reach a power-sharing accord with the prince.

"I've been fooled by Prince Sihanouk for almost two years," Mr. Hun Sen said. "I have to be honest and examine whether I made the right or wrong assessment of Prince Sihanouk. I am very discouraged."

Many political analysts have said that an end to the 10-year-long Cambodian war depends on a rapprochement between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, a former ruler of Cambodia who heads a three-party guerrilla coalition fighting the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government. Without an agreement, analysts have predicted that the fighting in Cambodia will intensify.

Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk have been negotiating for peace since December 1987. At a recent meeting in Jakarta, they seemed to agree on a power-sharing arrangement if Mr. Hun Sen would allow a multiparty system in Cambodia. A month-long Paris peace conference ended last week, however, without a solution.

Mr. Hun Sen said he had expected the conference to be the culmination of his negotiations with the prince. "We made steps forward," he said of the earlier talks. "Now we have taken as many steps backwards."

Diplomats have said the conference was stalemated on power-sharing among the four Cambodian factions and the role in a future government of the Khmer Rouge, a member of the resistance coalition.

Not only was there no political agreement between the Cambodian factions at the conference, but what had earlier developed into a warm relationship between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen deteriorated into hostility and bitterness.

"I've used up all my cards," Mr. Hun Sen said of further negotiations. "I have nothing left to play." Even so, he said he has not given up on negotiations and still wanted a political settlement.

He said he had told Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France, who was the conference co-president, that "as long as there is no clarification on measures to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime, I could not say anything for future negotiations."

"If you regard me as stubborn about the Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot regime, you are right," he said

Many diplomats said that Mr. Hun Sen was so stubborn at the conference that he passed up an opportunity to test China's new openness. Western conference delegates said China, the Khmer Rouge's main supporter, had been willing to drop its demand that the Khmer Rouge have an equal role with the two other resistance groups and the Hun Sen administration in a post-war government, and accept a smaller role.

Prince Sihanouk has also insisted on a role for the Khmer Rouge in a coalition government to rule in Phnom Penh prior to elections, saying it was the best way to monitor the group.

When asked what he would do if the Khmer Rouge launched an offensive and reached Phnom Penh, Mr. Hun Sen said he hoped that the international community would approve sending in "nearby" troops, presumably Vietnamese.

### ■ Cambodian Seat Vacant

Cambodia's membership in the nonaligned movement will remain vacant as long as there is no solution to the conflict, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, speaking before the opening of the movement's conference in Belgrade, said Monday, according to Agence France-Presse.

# INSIDER: *A Fugitive Reform Leader Describes Beijing's Power Struggle*

(Continued from page 1)

peal for support from Chinese living abroad, he said.

"We would have liked to have the organization in the United States," said Mr. Chen. "But the United States government has appeared to be reluctant to grant visas to dissidents and to help us be effective politically, while France has been very helpful."

President George Bush imposed limited sanctions on China to protest the crackdown on dissent.

Mr. Chen said that if the United States "eases its sanctions against China, that is oxygen for Li Peng's government, and a bad investment for America because Li Peng's government cannot last long. Anything that strengthens the central government is bad. Anything that strengthens provincial and local authorities who support reform should be done. It is these authorities, not the central government, that now believe in reform."

The central government "will be unable to handle the very bad economic situation that China now faces," he asserted.

Inflation in the first five months of the year in China's urban areas was running at an annual rate of 32 percent and at 28 percent for the country as a whole, Mr. Chen said.

He predicted that efforts by Mr. Li and other hard-liners to strengthen the role of central planning and de-emphasize market reforms would lead to a shortage of consumer goods and a drop in gross national product in the months to come.

In a rare on-the-record confirmation of bitter battles within the Politburo between those who favored a return to stronger state planning and more stringent socialism and the reformers, Mr. Chen said the reformers knew after the 13th party congress in 1987 that they could not count on the full support of China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng told the congress that central planning and market forces both were necessary for China's economic future. He also allowed the conservatives to block the calls of Mr. Zhao, who had just been shifted from prime minister to party general secretary, for liberalizing ownership of property.

"On the surface, it appeared the congress had adopted the reform program," Mr. Chen said. "But the reactionaries were able to put their people into the government and get hold of economic policy since Zhao was no longer prime minister. Zhao did not have the contacts to really run the party. We knew then that the political and economic reforms had reached a dead end."

In Mr. Chen's view, Mr. Li used the spring demonstrations to turn Mr. Deng against Mr. Zhao, who fought back by urging restraint and greater liberalization to regain public confidence. It was Mr. Zhao who told the party ideology chief, Hu Qili, in early May to tell the nation's newspaper and broadcast media to provide accurate and full accounts of the demonstrations, according to Mr. Chen.

The struggle came to a head at the Politburo meeting of May 17, when Mr. Zhao made an impassioned plea against Mr. Li's plan to declare martial law, Mr. Chen said. But Mr. Zhao himself came under attack by the hard-liners for mishandling the economy and splitting the party over the students. When the vote went against him on martial law, Mr. Zhao resigned, according to Mr. Chen, who would have been in a position to receive a detailed briefing on the meeting.

Mr. Chen said he felt that Mr. Deng was ambivalent about punishing Mr. Zhao as harshly as the hard-liners want. He said Mr. Deng had told Mr. Zhao that he would be allowed to remain on the party's Central Committee if, at a Politburo meeting June 18, he would admit he was wrong.

But Mr. Zhao reportedly spoke without making the self-criticism, and Beijing announced later that month that he had lost all party positions and might face trial.

# NONALIGNED: *Neutral Again*

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Union in measures to ease international tension.

In a departure of comparable significance, the document omits criticism of Israel and Zionism and fails to denounce South Africa by name. It condemns apartheid without mentioning the country that practices it.

The absence of criticism of Israel was the most surprising because Monday's session marked the seating of Yasser Arafat for the first time not as head of the Palestine Liberation Organization but as "president of Palestine." Since the last summit meeting, which was held in Zimbabwe in 1986, the PLO has formed a government.

The Belgrade statement is only 10 pages long and largely pragmatic in approach and tone. Moreover, it contains statements on issues not formerly included.

For the first time, a Yugoslav official directly involved in the conception of the paper said, the declaration includes a paragraph specifically upholding human rights and freedom. It also supports women's aspirations to recognition of their rights.

Another new feature is a call for the protection of the environment as "a major global concern."

Perhaps because of the diminished radicalism of the movement, some of its most radical leaders are not attending. Presidents Saddam Hussein of Iraq, Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran and Fidel Castro of Cuba are represented at a lower level.

However, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya is present, although he arrived nearly an hour late for the opening ceremonies, after a scuffle at the entrance between Yugoslav security men and his own bodyguards, including a young woman.

# CHINA: *Culture Minister Wang Meng Is Dismissed*

(Continued from page 1)

years to a remote desert area, where he was forbidden to write.

The man who restored Mr. Wang's reputation and his typewriter is the same man who, presumably, was involved in his downfall: Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader. While Mr. Deng has not been seen in three months and is rumored to be ill, he is still believed to be in firm control.

Under Mr. Wang's tenure, China saw, at least until the crushing of the student movement on Tiananmen Square, a resurgence of artistic expression.

His restoration as culture minister in 1986 was hailed as a permanent turning away from the repression of that revolution. At one point just before he was appointed, he told fellow writers that a "golden age" was at hand and that writers should not "go with the tide or follow the wind" but instead should follow their consciences. At the same time, he warned that writers could not stray too far off the socialist path, questioning the legitimacy of the party to rule over China.

### ■ Hainan Leader Removed

Chinese leaders have removed the governor of Hainan Province, the highest-level provincial official to be dismissed in a purge of associates of Mr. Zhao, according to reports from southern China, The Washington Post reported from Beijing.

Sources reached by telephone Monday in southern China said that Liang Xiang, 70, governor of the controversial island province of Hainan, was summoned to Beijing nearly two months ago and did not return.

Western diplomats said that Mr. Liang's removal would have implications for foreign investors and for China's economic revisions because Hainan had been slated to take the lead in experiments with capitalistic forms of trade and investment.

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***THE COUPE GORDON BENNETT 1989**

The vintage car event of the year will be held Saturday/Sunday, September 9th and 10th at Bad Homburg (outside Frankfurt), West Germany. Organized by the Automobilclub von Deutschland (Av.D), with the cooperation of BUGA (the West German National Horticultural Show), this traditional rally is co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Michelin.

**Saturday, September 9th at 9 a.m.:**

The Gordon Bennett Rally, featuring vintage cars from all over Europe, will be run through the beautiful Taunus countryside — over the same course as the Gordon Bennett Cup Race of 1904 when Kaiser Wilhelm II gave the official start before a crowd of more than a million enthusiastic fans. This year's start will be at the Bad Homburg "Kurpark". The finish will take place in the afternoon in front of the Grand Hotel Maritim.

**Sunday, September 10th at 10 a.m.:**

A "Concours d'Elégance" and the official award ceremony will take place on the grounds of the world-famous National Horticultural Show in Frankfurt, followed by a "défilé" of vintage cars through the streets of the city.

It will be a memorable weekend. So, if you are within striking distance of Frankfurt, be sure to come and bring your family and friends.

*James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the eccentric millionaire publisher, founded the European edition of his New York Herald on October 4, 1887. He was a keen sportsman he introduced polo to the United States; he won the first transatlantic yacht race; he was the founder of automobile racing and of balloon racing. The Gordon Bennett Cup, which he first offered in 1900 to encourage the infant automobile industry, was the direct precursor of today's international Grand Prix races and was the object of enormous popular enthusiasm at the time. The trophy, which was officially known as the "Coupe Internationale Automobile" in line with Bennett's policy of forbidding the use of his own name in the pages of the Herald, today stands in the "Automobile Club de France" in Paris.

Herald International Tribune. MICHELIN

# ARTS / LEISURE

Photos by Jean-Marc Lebourgeois, except lower right, The Associated Press

**Paris menswear shows, clockwise from top left: narrow pants for a 1960s suit by Katharine Hamnett; Miyake overshirt in fancy weave; Gaultier's jersey shorts; a flowered evening shirt by Saint Laurent.**

# Men: Swinging Back With Tenderness

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The French fashion menswear shows were fresh, fun and food for thought. For the gulf between the avant-garde and the establishment, as with women's wear designers, is getting wider. Only the use of colors hot, strong and sweet, bridged the gulf.

The advance guard has gone back to a straight and narrow silhouette last seen in the 1950s and early '60s. Pants are skinny, especially at the ankle. Jackets are elongated, high-buttoned, often collarless. Ideas plucked from a recent

SUZY MENKES

past (causing gasps among staider, older members of the audience) were Yohji Yamamoto's baseball jackets from the Eisenhower era; Jean-Paul Gaultier's 1950s jersey shorts; Thierry Mugler's Carnaby Street suits; and Katharine Hamnett's ultra-pointy shoes.

The more regular designers have just loosened and prettied up the line, with Yves Saint Laurent offering floral, smocked Liberty print evening shirts and Lanvin Thinking Pink in gingham.

The outstanding shows came from Claude Montana, whose poetic gradations of soft color received an ovation, and from Comme des Garçons, Issey Miyake and Yohji Yamamoto.

Rei Kawakubo at Comme des Garçons offered pretty colors and prints for men, but integrated with her architectural tailoring. A shirt bursting with tight pink rosebuds, cleanly cut in gossamer-fine linen and worn with baby-blue pants, expressed the new tenderness. Pale madras checks and ginghams, or sharper spring green and daffodil yellow, were used for easy-fit jackets, with a gently sloping shoulder line and buttons starting from the breastbone. A ribbed tracksuit cuff at the ankle tapered a soft pant.

Yohji Yamamoto entered a Field of Dreams, with his homage to 1950s America, played out to Arlo Guthrie music and the baseball anthems of every high-school kid's youth. The clothes were inspired by the baseball field: graphic sweaters in blocks of color, square cotton poplin zipper jackets and the low-slung pants, rounded on the hip but tapering at the ankle.

But great designers don't just look back. Yohji Yamamoto brought to his boxy jackets and narrow pants a graphic modern cut. This once austere design also had touches of wit, with Beware of the Dog animal appliqués and a stripe of braid down evening pants.

Issey Miyake gave us a feast of fashion, laid out on a long monastic table that ran the length of his new showroom in the Place des Vosges. The food served up was garishly unnatural. The clothes were the opposite — fabrics with the textures of sanded wood and grass paper, and sueded finishes in moss and apple green.

The Paris men's shows have spotlighted designers, like Miyake, who are artists with color. His final scene, played out entirely in shades of blue, was sublime.

Claude Montana also used spectra of color: suedes in sandy tones that played with the light and shade of a painted desert; prune and navy glowed dark; spicy orange and saffron yellow merged with heat and dust Indian colors; irridescent fabrics (a general Paris trend) gave life to moody blue suits.

The designer has a modern sense of luxury, using skin so that it ripples like silk and studding it with eyelets for decoration. The line was loose, with a rounded shoulder, wide pants and with sweaters and jackets to the thigh.

Jean-Paul Gaultier tried hard to be outrageous, sending out models bandaged from head to toe under his 1950s bathing suits, slicing a pin-striped vest across one shoulder, and printing a plastic raincoat with a skeleton, like an X-ray.

Gaultier is a designer with his finger on fashion's pulse. His hooded sweatshirts will be hot fashion news. His revival of jersey for summer shorts looked fresh and fun after an overdose of cotton boxers. Subdued brown and ginger dominated the tailoring, which was high-buttoned jackets and narrow pants. But seeping through the somber gray came a radiant sky blue. Melon, blush pink and shrimp lit up the browns.

Both Katharine Hamnett and Thierry Mugler saluted the 1960s — Mugler with Beatles suits, cardigan jackets and narrow pants in bright sherbert colors: mint green, lime, orange, mauve. Suits looked as though they had been drawn with a compass and casual wear in stiff cotton poplin looked like uniforms for motel bus boys.

Katharine Hamnett harked back to the 1960s glory days, when sex was just good fun. But this was the Swinging Sixties reworked for the Nineties. The suits, which dominated the show, were mostly single-breasted, three-buttoned with tapered pants that are the new look for a new generation. They came in sweet pastels and in irridescent fabrics. Pale blue shiny T-shirts, stretched taut across the chest and tight at the shoulders, looked new after years of oversize. Hamnett's version of male prettiness was a lacy shirt and her new denims dyed salmon and pistachio green, inset with shiny plastic. And who would dare step on the models' pointed-toe suede shoes?

Bernard Sanz at Yves Saint Laurent defined the ethnic look as patterned sweaters and pants in a tapestry weave fabric that came up as a hot flame red or in sea blue checks. Other colors were coral, sky blue and sunshine yellow, which went with a romantic butterfly print for shirts and ties. Shapes at Yves Saint Laurent Rive Gauche were regular, with the square matelot tops and reefer jackets echoed in the suit jackets.

It has been a lean season for the tie. Patrick Lavoix at Lanvin gave us the Elvis Presley open-neck shirt as a lead line — a story that fitted his show of 1950s elegance.

Nino Cerruti sent out a young actor as his look-alike at the end of the show, wearing the designer's signature lemon yellow sweater across the shoulders.

This was a show of classics that had caught the new fashion tide. Colors were absinthe green and powder blue among saffron, mustard and beige. The soft pyjama pants and loose overshirts came out at night in gauzy fabrics.

Real men may not dare to wear see-through pants. But they will surely respond to the new softenss and sensitivity shown in Paris this season.


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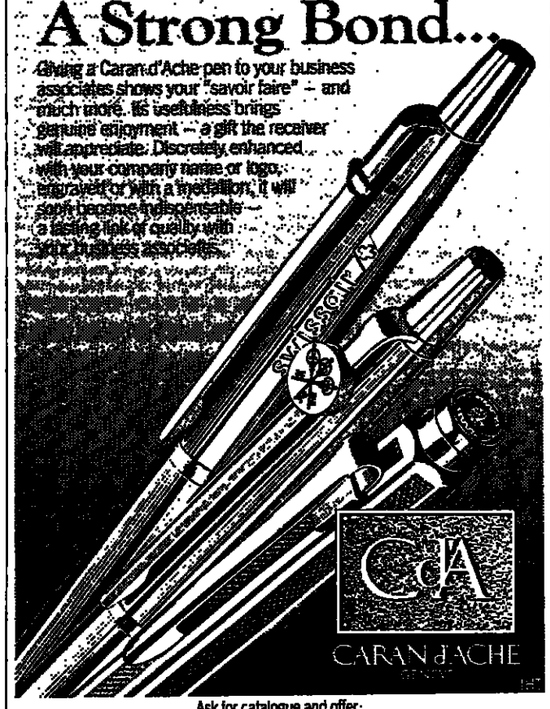

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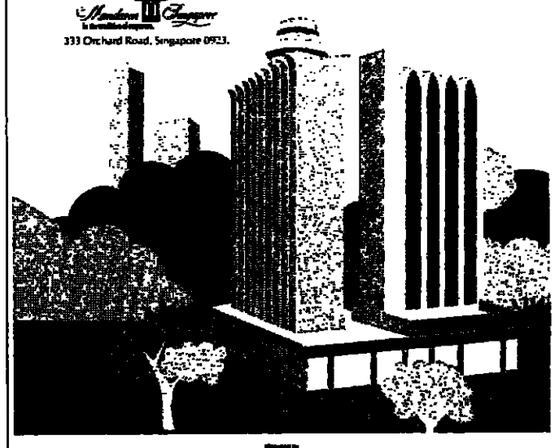

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# *In N.Y., Art's 'Window on Wonder City,'*

By Richard F. Shepard
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — When you and I were young, Maggie, there were El trains over Third Avenue and Sixth Avenue, cafeterias that were social centers for the otherwise unoccupied, demonstrations in Union Square, burlesque on 42d Street and such mayors as Jimmy Walker and Fiorello H. La Guardia, who were nothing if not colorful, although not in the same way.

That was a long time ago, 50 years back, but, art being art, it has not all vanished with time, and you can see it all hanging out on the main floor of the Museum of the City of New York.

There were great artists then and there were hungry artists — sometimes one and the same — and they rushed to immortalize New York City, so enchanting a model, one that posed for no fee, in oils, drawings, sculptures and photographs.

This old New York has come out of the museum's copious collection.

Jan Seidler Ramirez, its curator of paintings and sculpture, has chosen 35 works that admirably seem to fit the show's title: "Window on Wonder City: New York in the World's Fair Era."

The idea is to let New Yorkers see what the place looked like from 1929 to 1945, when World War II ended and New York City was adjusting to the change from the Depression and war into a new era of prosperity and peace.

For New Yorkers of an age to remember (often the age when it's hard to remember), the comparatively compact exhibition is like an installment of "This Is Your Life."

For New Yorkers whose familiarity with those times ranks with their memories of the Gallic Wars, it is surely a show that must arouse at least a shudder of primal memory at the different settings of a stage that somehow seems familiar.

All the artists are good, and some are better known than others.

Ben Shahn has two paintings here, "WCTU Parade" and "Parade for Repeal," studies for what was to have been a mural for the Central Park Casino. The Women's Christian Temperance Union demonstrators have a sharp no-nonsense rectitude about them. The repeal gentlemen, led by natty Jimmy Walker in the vicinity of a closed-down speakeasy whose frustrated patrons stand thirstily outside, are Shahnian types, businessmen who easily mix profitable principle and bourgeois respectability.

Reginald Marsh's affinity for plebeian New York is exemplified twice.

"Harris Theater, New York" (1940) depicts the cheap flash of West 42d Street with its earthy women and men in front of the theater that opened as a legitimate movie house but was converted to Grade-B status.

"No. 6, the Bowery" (1944), an address at the corner of Doyers Street, now in Chinatown, depicts the elevated train curving over a shop whose sign is a huge shaving mug; No. 6, the caption says, was the site of the Olliffe pharmacy, said to be the oldest drugstore in the country.

Chinatown, a curious, diminutive enclave a half-century ago, also caught the eye of James W. Kerr, whose 1931 oil "In Chinatown, New York City" takes in Mott Street from the window of the Port Arthur Restaurant, a slice of street life that but for one Chinese sign could be any mundane working-class New York neighborhood.

"Interior of the New York Stock Exchange, October 29, 1929" is a pen-and-ink by Samuel Cahan, who was there on the day of the market's collapse and drew the scene for the next day's paper.

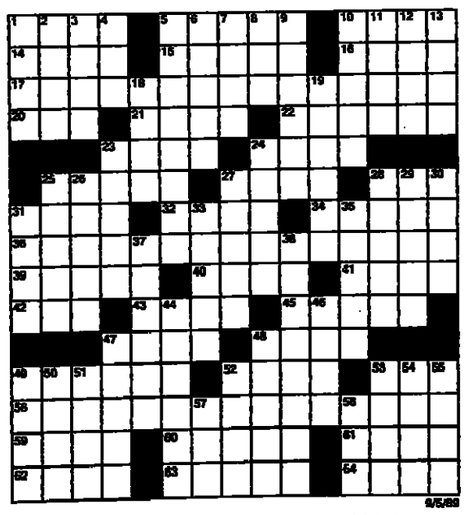
The artworks will be on view through Jan. 14.

**ACROSS**

1 Snug
5 Indonesia's —— Islands
10 Pilgrimage to Mecca
14 Fired
15 Like the walls at Harvard
16 Part of the eye
17 Richard Thomas film 1970
20 Printers' measures
21 Hawaiian necklaces
22 Heats excessively
23 Osso buco ingredient
24 A long time
25 Dexter, e.g.
27 Cousin of a frat house
28 Baden-Baden, for one
31 Arab potentate
32 Give the eye, evilly
34 Gone, as a dinner
36 Al Pacino film 1975
39 Moral principle
40 E. Caldwell's "Tobacco ——"
41 Mrs. Charles Chaplin
42 Seine
43 Competent
45 Breathes laboriously
47 Andy's radio partner
48 Assistant
49 Prevailing customs
52 Teen's skin woe
53 Reverence plus fear
56 Meryl Streep film: 1982
59 In the buff
60 Finishes a chess game
61 Call it a day
62 Med-school subject
63 Tuxedo shirt buttons, usually
64 Antitoxins

**DOWN**

1 Give a hoot
2 Yoked animals
3 Last letters in London
4 N.F.L. gains
5 Once every 24 months
6 Benefit
7 Units of luminous intensity
8 E.M.K. is one
9 Romeo, to Juliet
10 Province in China
11 Advice, in Arles
12 Fender bender
13 Barbs
18 "Fish Magic" painter
19 Paying guest
23 Composer of "La forza del destino"
24 Heart artery
25 Struck sharply
26 Stingy
27 Author of "Robinson Crusoe"
28 Small porch
29 Menial workers
30 Tolstoy's "—— Karenina"
31 First place
33 House of Lords group
35 Has —— for news
37 "... easier for —— to go through the eye of a needle ...": Bible
38 Tense feeling
44 Embraces
46 Capital of South Yemen
47 End of a shoelace
48 Yearned for
49 Sch. in Annapolis, Md.
50 Flabbergast
51 Operatic heroine
52 Westernmost of the Aleutians
53 Chills and fever
54 Vacuum-cleaner noise
55 Kett of comics
57 Mrs. Sprat's diet
58 Mensa members have high ones



9/5/89

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**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | O | E | S | | | E | R | I | C | | T | H | E | M |
| I | S | S | U | E | | N | O | N | O | | H | O | P | E |
| S | L | A | N | T | | S | O | I | L | | E | R | I | E |
| T | O | U | G | H | N | U | T | T | O | C | R | A | C | K |
| | | | | E | W | E | S | | R | O | E | | | |
| A | S | S | E | R | T | | | W | A | S | | P | O | T |
| S | A | P | S | | | P | R | I | D | E | | A | R | I |
| C | L | O | S | E | B | U | T | N | O | C | I | G | A | R |
| A | E | R | | L | A | R | E | S | | | D | A | T | E |
| P | S | T | | E | D | E | | | S | T | O | N | E | S |
| | | A | M | I | | O | B | O | E | | | | | |
| O | N | C | E | I | N | A | B | L | U | E | M | O | O | N |
| R | I | O | S | | A | R | I | A | | M | A | R | N | E |
| E | N | D | O | | G | A | T | S | | S | T | A | T | S |
| S | E | E | P | | E | L | S | E | | | S | L | O | T |

# Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 4

## Dollars

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cba Perp New | 8.998 | 22-02 | 99.73 | 99.83 |
| Bk Greece Mar 99 | 10⅛ | 08-09 | 99.54 | 99.64 |
| Ribwa Perp | 10.463 | 18-09 | 99.68 | 99.70 |
| St Of Victoria 99/04 | 9.55 | 27-12 | 99.86 | 99.96 |
| First Interstate 94 | 9.263 | 08-01 | 99.30 | 99.50 |
| Cba Jun 2000 | 9.388 | 29-12 | 99.88 | 99.98 |
| Mellon Jul 94 | 9⅛ | 16-10 | 99.50 | 99.70 |
| Alaska Finance Jul01 | 8.758 | 17-01 | 99.51 | 99.61 |
| Alberta 93 | 9.094 | 13-12 | 100.05 | 100.15 |
| Alb Perp | 9⅜ | 22-11 | 88.25 | 88.75 |
| Alb Perp Cap | 9⅛ | 31-10 | 86.25 | 86.75 |
| American Express 97 | 9½ | 29-09 | 99.00 | 99.35 |
| Amev Sub 06Mar99 | 9⅞ | 06-10 | 98.45 | 98.70 |
| Anz Perp | 10.338 | 21-10 | 88.50 | 89.00 |
| Anas 90 | 9⅝ | 18-12 | 100.18 | 100.28 |
| Bci 98 | 9.275 | 08-12 | 98.55 | 98.80 |
| Bco Di Napoli 97 | 8⅞ | 14-02 | 98.80 | 99.05 |
| Bco Di Napoli 91 | 10 | 09-11 | 99.86 | 99.96 |
| Bco Di Roma Jun01 | 9.28 | 28-12 | 98.25 | 98.50 |
| Bco Santo Spirito 93 | 10⅛ | 29-09 | 99.64 | 99.74 |
| Bk Ireland Perp | 9⅜ | 08-09 | 86.25 | 86.75 |
| Bk Nova Scotia 85 | 9⅝ | 26-02 | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Bk Scotland Perp | 10⅛ | 16-11 | 90.00 | 90.50 |
| Bankers Trust 2000 | 9⅝ | 13-09 | 98.35 | 98.60 |
| Bankers Trust 1996 | 9 | 16-11 | 99.35 | 99.60 |
| Bbl Int 93(Mthly) | | 25-09 | 99.25 | 99.50 |
| Bbl Int 01 | 9.425 | 28-12 | 98.35 | 98.60 |
| Bq Indosuez 97 New | 9⅝ | 20-11 | 99.75 | 100.25 |
| Bice 97(Cap) | 9⅞ | 22-11 | 100.15 | 100.65 |
| Bice Nov 96 | 9.543 | 20-11 | 100.03 | 100.13 |
| Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap) | 9¼ | 22-11 | 100.10 | 100.60 |
| Bnp 1995 Feb | 8⅞ | 08-02 | 100.52 | 100.62 |
| Bnp 97 (Cap) | 9⅛ | 24-10 | 100.10 | 100.60 |
| Bnp 1996 Jun | | - | 100.00 | 100.08 |
| Bnp Perp | 11.075 | 25-09 | 91.25 | 91.75 |
| Bnp 1991 Sep | 10⅝ | 06-09 | 100.49 | 100.59 |
| Bnp 2005 Mthly | 8⅝ | 17-10 | 99.40 | 99.50 |
| Bq Paribas Perp 1 | 9⅝ | 13-09 | 93.75 | 94.25 |
| Bq Paribas Perp 2 | 9⅜ | 13-09 | 91.25 | 91.75 |
| Barclays Perp Ser 1 | 9⅝ | 05-01 | 91.00 | 91.50 |
| Barclays Perp Ser 2 | 9⅜ | 28-02 | 90.37 | 90.87 |
| Barclays Perp Old | 10⅝ | 08-11 | 93.00 | 93.50 |
| Barclays O/S 04 | 10¼ | 06-09 | 98.88 | 99.05 |
| Belgium 1996 Jul | 8⅝ | 30-01 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Belgium 1996A Jan | 8⅝ | 11-01 | 100.84 | 100.94 |
| Belgium 1991 Feb | 8⅝ | 21-02 | 100.11 | 100.21 |
| Belgium 1994 Oct | 10⅛ | 26-10 | 100.21 | 100.31 |
| Bergen Bk Perp | 9¼ | - | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Cibc 2085 | 9⅝ | 20-02 | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Carteret S+L 96 | 10⅝ | 13-09 | 99.75 | 99.85 |
| Central 97/00 | 10⅛ | 15-11 | 99.58 | 99.98 |
| Central Int 08/01/06 | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 99.53 | 99.63 |
| Centrust 92/95 | 9⅝ | 05-10 | 99.91 | 100.01 |
| Centrust Jun 96 | 9.713 | 06-12 | 99.88 | 99.98 |
| Centrust Sep 96 | 10.405 | 13-09 | 99.37 | 99.47 |
| Chase 91 | 8⅞ | 22-02 | 99.55 | 99.80 |
| Chase Man Corp Co | 9⅝ | 15-11 | 97.65 | 97.90 |
| Chase Man 97 | 9¼ | 20-11 | 99.30 | 99.80 |
| Chemical 99 | 9⅛ | 29-09 | 98.15 | 98.40 |
| Chemical Feb97 | 9 | 22-11 | 97.80 | 98.05 |
| Chemical Oct97 | 9¼ | 11-10 | 97.75 | 98.00 |
| Christiania Perp | 10⅛ | 08-11 | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Citicorp 2005 Oct | 9.163 | 29-09 | 97.20 | 97.70 |
| Citicorp 1995 Sep | 9½ | 21-09 | 98.60 | 98.85 |
| Citicorp 1996 Oct | 8⅝ | 31-10 | 98.90 | 99.15 |
| Citicorp Perp 1 | 8⅝ | 17-10 | 99.00 | 100.00 |
| Citicorp 1998 Jan | 9.138 | 29-09 | 98.30 | 98.55 |
| Citicorp 1998 May | 9⅛ | 30-11 | 98.60 | 98.85 |
| Citicorp 1997 Jan | 8⅝ | 31-10 | 98.95 | 99.20 |
| Citicorp Perp 2 | 9⅝ | 11-09 | 94.50 | 95.00 |
| Citi Federal Aug93 | 9⅝ | 30-12 | 99.75 | 100.00 |
| Citizens Mar 96 | 10.525 | 28-09 | 99.52 | 100.02 |
| Citi Federal Oct93 | 9.238 | 11-10 | 99.75 | 100.00 |
| Cltyfed May 91 | 8.638 | 03-11 | 100.00 | 100.20 |
| Columbia S+L 96 | 9¾ | 22-11 | 99.53 | 99.63 |
| Comalco 93 | 9⅛ | 20-09 | 99.84 | 99.94 |
| Commerzbk Aug93 | 8⅝ | 14-02 | 99.60 | 99.70 |
| Cba Perp Old | 9.088 | 11-01 | 100.01 | 100.11 |
| Commwlth Australia 98 | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 100.00 | 100.25 |
| Cct 97 (Mthly) | 8⅞ | 30-09 | 99.50 | 99.60 |
| Cr Du Nord 97 | 9⅝ | 27-10 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| Credit Foncier Oct98 | 10.156 | 20-10 | 100.05 | 100.15 |
| Cr Lyonnais 93/96 | 10⅛ | 16-10 | 100.11 | 100.21 |
| Cr Lyonnais 1999 Dec | 9⅝ | 29-12 | 99.60 | 99.85 |
| Cr Lyonnais 1997 Cap | 8⅝ | 07-11 | 99.40 | 99.90 |
| Cr Lyonnais 93 | 8⅞ | 22-01 | 99.88 | 99.98 |
| Cr Lyonnais 2000 Jul | 8⅝ | 16-01 | 98.75 | 99.00 |
| Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96 | 9⅝ | 18-12 | 100.06 | 100.16 |
| Csfb Perp | 9⅝ | 21-09 | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Dkb Frcd Sept93 | 10⅛ | 20-09 | 99.89 | 99.94 |
| Den Danske Bank Perp | 10⅛ | 15-11 | 90.25 | 90.75 |
| Dnc Perp (Conv) | 9.088 | 26-02 | 83.50 | 84.50 |
| Dnc Perp | 9⅝ | 22-11 | 83.50 | 84.50 |
| Denmark Aug96 | 8⅝ | 28-02 | 99.70 | 99.80 |
| Dev Fin Corp Nz Perp | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 99.00 | 100.00 |
| Dresdner Fin 93 | 10⅛ | 23-10 | 100.78 | 100.88 |
| Dresdner Fin 92 | 9 | 28-02 | 100.18 | 100.28 |
| Dresdner Fin 91 | 9⅝ | 08-11 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| East River Aug93 | 9⅞ | 30-11 | 99.63 | 99.73 |
| Enel 00/05 (Mthly) | 9⅛ | 30-11 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Eni 93 | 9⅝ | 25-09 | 99.88 | 99.98 |
| Elb Nov 96 | 9.838 | 09-11 | 100.03 | 100.13 |
| Ferrovie Mav 97 | 9⅝ | 28-12 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Ferrovie 94 | 9⅝ | 28-02 | 100.28 | 100.38 |
| Fidelity Fed Oct 92 | 8⅝ | 31-10 | 99.85 | 100.05 |
| R Fleming Perp | 10⅛ | 30-11 | 83.00 | 84.00 |
| Fortuna S+L 92 | 9⅝ | 27-10 | 99.91 | 100.01 |
| Fuji Bank Frcd Jan92 | 8.743 | 29-01 | 99.82 | 99.87 |
| Fuji Bk Frcd June 91 | 9¼ | 27-12 | 99.89 | 99.94 |
| Fuji Bk Frcd Aug91 | 8⅝ | 22-02 | 99.81 | 99.86 |
| Gzb Perp | 10⅛ | 16-11 | 91.00 | 92.00 |
| Gt Amer'N 1st Sav 92 | 10⅛ | 23-10 | 100.04 | 100.14 |
| Hill Samuel Perp | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 89.50 | 90.50 |
| Hong Kong Perp 1 | 9⅝ | 20-02 | 84.75 | 85.25 |
| Hong Kong Perp 2 | 9⅝ | 08-09 | 84.50 | 85.00 |
| Hong Kong Perp 3 | 9⅝ | 11-10 | 84.00 | 85.00 |
| Household Jun96 | 9.65 | 26-09 | 99.91 | 100.01 |
| Hydro 02 (Mthly) | | 26-01 | 99.38 | 99.48 |
| Hydro Perp | 10⅛ | 11-09 | 95.37 | 95.87 |
| Hydro May 05 | 9⅝ | 08-11 | 99.88 | 99.98 |
| Ireland 1998 Jun | 8.97 | 14-12 | 99.57 | 99.67 |
| Ireland 2000 Nov | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 99.89 | 99.99 |
| Italy 00 | 9⅝ | 21-12 | 100.72 | 100.77 |
| Jp Morgan 1997 May | 9⅛ | 26-11 | 99.85 | 100.10 |
| Kleinwort Perp | 10⅝ | 30-11 | 82.25 | 83.25 |
| Lloyds Perp 1 | 9⅞ | 11-12 | 88.37 | 88.87 |
| Lloyds Perp 2 | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 88.12 | 88.62 |
| Lloyds Perp 3 | 9⅝ | 28-02 | 87.37 | 87.87 |
| Midland Perp 1 | 9⅝ | 21-12 | 87.87 | 88.37 |
| Midland Perp 2 | 10⅛ | 20-09 | 87.87 | 88.37 |
| Midland Perp 3 | 9.763 | 13-12 | 86.50 | 87.00 |
| Midland Frcd Feb90 | 8⅝ | 21-02 | 99.93 | 99.98 |
| Midland Mar 99 | 10⅛ | 11-09 | 98.75 | 99.00 |
| Mitsubish Frcd Jun91 | 9⅝ | 29-12 | 99.84 | 99.89 |
| Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap) | 9⅝ | 31-10 | 100.00 | 100.50 |
| Mitsui Fin 96 | 10¼ | 06-09 | 99.96 | 100.06 |
| Man Grenfell Perp | 9⅝ | 28-02 | 82.75 | 83.75 |
| Jp Morgan 1997 Dec | 9.488 | 21-09 | 99.30 | 99.55 |
| Nab Perp | 10.65 | 11-10 | 88.50 | 89.00 |
| Nat Bk Canada 87 | 9⅝ | 28-02 | 85.80 | 86.80 |
| Nat West Perp (A) | 9⅛ | 11-01 | 91.00 | 91.50 |
| Nat West Perp (B) | 8⅝ | 14-02 | 91.00 | 91.50 |
| Nat West Fin 05 | 10¼ | 23-10 | 98.80 | 99.05 |
| Nat West Perp (C) | 9⅝ | 30-11 | 90.50 | 91.00 |
| Nat West Fin Pp Old | 10⅛ | 15-11 | 92.87 | 93.37 |
| New Zealand Aug 95 | 8.688 | 21-02 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| New Zealand Jun 96 | 9.547 | 06-12 | 100.32 | 100.42 |
| Northeast Savings 96 | 8.725 | 12-02 | 99.50 | 99.60 |
| Northeast Savings 95 | 9⅝ | 19-12 | 99.97 | 100.07 |
| Portugal Dec 93 | 9.3 | 08-12 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| Quebec Oct01 | 10⅛ | 17-10 | 99.50 | 99.60 |
| Ria 94 | 9 | 30-11 | 99.84 | 99.94 |
| Rente Nov98 | 9⅝ | 15-11 | 100.02 | 100.12 |
| Rhonepoulenc Perp | 9⅝ | 18-12 | 94.00 | 95.00 |
| Rothschilds Perp | 11⅛ | 29-09 | 83.00 | 85.00 |
| Royal Bk Canada 2085 | 9⅝ | 11-09 | 91.50 | 92.00 |
| Rbs Perp | 9¼ | 13-12 | 89.75 | 90.25 |
| Royal Trust Sep 85 | 10.4 | 11-09 | 89.50 | 90.50 |
| Saitama Bk Frcd 91 | 9⅝ | 29-12 | 99.84 | 99.89 |
| Santa Barbara Aug9s | 9 | 16-11 | 99.75 | 100.00 |
| Santa Barbara Sep9s | 9⅝ | 26-09 | 99.75 | 99.85 |
| Sanwa Intl Jan 93 | 8.788 | 17-01 | 99.95 | 100.05 |
| Sec Pacific 97 | | 21-09 | 98.37 | 98.62 |
| Soc Gen Tranche 1 96 | 10⅛ | 18-09 | 99.57 | 99.67 |
| Soc Gen Perp | 9.638 | 30-11 | 90.87 | 91.37 |
| Soc Gen Nov94 | 10⅛ | 09-11 | 100.12 | 100.32 |
| Stand Chart Perp4 | 9.213 | 08-07 | 84.50 | 85.00 |
| Stand Chart Perp1 | | 08-01 | 83.37 | 83.87 |
| Stand Chart Perp3 | 9.713 | 06-12 | 84.50 | 85.00 |
| Stand Chart Perp2 | 10⅝ | 09-11 | 85.50 | 86.00 |
| Ste Bk Nsw Feb98 | 8⅝ | 14-02 | 100.13 | 100.23 |
| St Bk Victoria Perp | 10⅝ | 17-10 | 95.00 | 95.50 |
| Toyo Kobe 97(Cap) | 8⅝ | 15-11 | 99.95 | 100.45 |
| Toiyo 97-04 | 9⅝ | 22-11 | 100.02 | 100.12 |
| Tokugin 92/94 | 10⅛ | 20-09 | 100.01 | 100.11 |
| Tokugin 97(Cap) | 10⅛ | 11-10 | 100.08 | 100.58 |
| Ub Sep96 | 9⅝ | 28-09 | 100.13 | 100.16 |
| Vereinswest July 91 | 8.838 | 25-01 | 99.81 | 99.91 |
| Wells Fargo 1997 Sep | 9⅜ | 29-09 | 98.95 | 99.20 |
| Wells Fargo 1992 | 9.163 | 29-09 | 99.80 | 100.05 |
| Wells Fargo 2000 | 9⅝ | 29-09 | 98.50 | 98.75 |
| Wells Fargo 1994 | 9⅝ | 13-09 | 99.37 | 99.87 |
| Wells Fargo 1997 Feb | 9 | 16-11 | 98.85 | 99.10 |
| Wells Fargo 1998 | 8⅞ | 15-11 | 98.65 | 98.90 |
| Westpac Perp | 10.963 | 29-09 | 88.50 | 89.00 |
| Woodside Finance 97L | 9⅝ | 31-10 | 99.71 | 99.81 |
| Woodside Finance 97F | 8 | 30-11 | 99.83 | 99.93 |
| World Bk Perp | 8.801 | 15-09 | 99.28 | 100.30 |
| Yokohama 97 (Cap) | 9⅝ | 22-11 | 100.00 | 100.50 |

## Pounds Sterling

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Srl Mort Notes No1 | 14.263 | 20-09 | 99.96 | 100.11 |
| Abbey Nat 93 Gb | 14⅛ | 05-10 | 100.18 | 100.23 |
| Abbey Nat 92/00 Gb | 13⅝ | 17-10 | 100.01 | 100.06 |
| Abbey Nat 90 Gb | 13⅞ | 06-11 | 99.92 | 99.97 |
| Brad + Bing Mar 94 | 14⅛ | 30-11 | 99.95 | 100.00 |
| Maes 2 Jun 2017 | 14⅛ | 06-11 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Coll Mort Sec No1 A1 | 14.298 | 29-09 | 99.90 | 100.05 |
| Coll Mort Sec No1 A2 | 14.385 | 20-09 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Coll Mort Sec No1 A3 | 14.378 | 29-09 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| Gracechurch 2019 | 14.388 | 29-09 | 99.99 | 100.09 |
| Tmc Pimbs Plc No 1 | 14.18 | 30-11 | 99.80 | 99.90 |
| Northern Rock 97 | 13⅞ | 30-10 | 99.85 | 99.95 |
| All + Leic Jul 96 | 13⅞ | 27-10 | 99.91 | 99.96 |
| Bristol + West Aug94 | 13⅝ | 02-11 | 99.91 | 99.96 |
| Hmc No 04 | 13.993 | 15-11 | 99.80 | 99.90 |
| All + Leic Aug 84 | 14.23 | 07-11 | 100.25 | 100.75 |
| All + Leic Apr 98 | 14.65 | 24-10 | 100.25 | 100.75 |
| Smith Beech May 92 | 14¼ | 29-11 | 100.05 | 100.10 |
| Nationwide Ang 84 | | 19-12 | 99.55 | 99.65 |
| Cms No 2 Plc | | 29-12 | 99.80 | 99.90 |
| All + Leic Nov 93 | 14⅛ | 30-11 | 100.11 | 100.16 |
| All + Leic Jul 94 | 14.08 | 24-10 | 100.01 | 100.06 |
| All + Leic Mav 95 | 13.975 | 08-11 | 100.07 | 100.12 |
| All + Leic Jul 93 | 14 | 31-01 | 99.60 | 99.70 |
| All + Leic Sept 93 | 14⅛ | 28-09 | 100.17 | 100.22 |
| Anglia Jan 98 | 14⅛ | 17-10 | 100.02 | 100.13 |
| Anglia Sep96 | 14.205 | 25-09 | 100.01 | 100.06 |
| Anz Bkg 97 Gb | 14⅛ | 22-11 | 99.75 | 100.25 |
| Bk Montreal 96 Gb | 14⅛ | 29-09 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Bq Indosuez 91 Gb | 14⅛ | 30-10 | 100.09 | 100.19 |
| Br/Hom Midshires 98 | 14⅛ | 21-09 | 100.03 | 100.08 |
| Brad + Bing Apr98 Gb | 14⅛ | 06-10 | 100.07 | 100.12 |
| Bristol + West Oct92 | 14⅛ | 24-10 | 100.13 | 100.18 |
| Bristol + West Jul93 | 14 | 29-01 | 99.58 | 99.68 |
| Britannia 93 Gb | 14⅛ | 10-10 | 100.20 | 100.25 |
| Britannia 96 Gb | 14⅛ | 24-10 | 100.03 | 100.08 |
| Britannia Feb 95 | 13.913 | 15-11 | 100.02 | 100.07 |
| Chelt/Glouces Mar94 | 14⅛ | 30-11 | 99.94 | 99.99 |
| Coop 00 | 14⅛ | 24-10 | 97.12 | 97.62 |
| Cr Foncier 08 Gb | 14⅛ | 11-10 | 100.10 | 100.20 |
| Domos Mort 1 | 14.475 | 06-09 | 100.05 | 100.25 |
| Ex Finance I Plc | 14.363 | - | 100.15 | 100.30 |
| Ferrovie 95 Gb | 13.975 | 31-10 | 100.22 | 100.32 |
| Halifax Oct 97 | 14⅛ | 18-10 | 100.13 | 100.18 |
| Halifax Feb96 | 14⅛ | 23-11 | 100.11 | 100.16 |
| Halifax May 94 | 13.975 | 09-11 | 100.15 | 100.20 |
| Halifax Sep96 Tnch 1 | 14.08 | 29-09 | 100.02 | 100.07 |
| Halifax Sep96 Tnch 2 | 13.143 | 28-09 | 99.93 | 99.98 |
| Hmc No 01 | 14.469 | 29-09 | 100.10 | 100.25 |
| Hmc No 02 Feb 15 | 14.264 | 23-11 | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Hmc No 03 Jul 15 | 14.263 | 12-10 | 100.20 | 100.35 |
| III Oct 94 | 14⅛ | 17-10 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| III Nov 94 | 14⅛ | 24-11 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Ireland 96 | 14⅛ | 11-09 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Leeds Perm Mar 96 | 14⅛ | 18-09 | 100.16 | 100.21 |
| Leeds Perm Oct 94 | 14⅛ | 13-10 | 100.21 | 100.26 |
| Leeds Perm 8/5 98 | 14⅛ | 14-09 | 100.18 | 100.23 |
| Lloyds Euro 96 Gb | 14⅛ | 24-11 | 99.25 | 99.75 |
| Maes No 1 Jul 15 | 14.225 | 05-10 | 100.25 | 100.40 |
| Midland Bk 01 Gb | 13.913 | 15-11 | 98.37 | 98.87 |
| Mfk Mkt Bd 93 Gb | 14⅛ | 29-09 | 99.99 | 100.04 |
| Mtc 2 Aug 2023 | 14.325 | 30-11 | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Mtc 1 Mar 2020 | 14.644 | 29-09 | 100.32 | 100.48 |
| Mtc 3 Oct 2023 | 14.363 | 02-10 | 100.20 | 100.35 |
| Tmc No 02 Nov 14 | 14⅛ | - | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Tmc No 04 Mav 15 | 14⅛ | - | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Tmc No 01 Sep 14 | 14.463 | 01-10 | 100.00 | 100.15 |
| Tmc No 06 Oct 15 | 14.175 | 01-11 | 100.25 | 100.40 |
| Tmc No 07 Nov 15 | 14.325 | - | 100.25 | 100.40 |
| Tmc No 08 Dec 18 | 14.513 | 01-10 | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Tmc No 10 January 19 | 14.488 | 01-10 | 100.20 | 100.45 |
| Tmc No 09 Feb 19 | 14.325 | - | 100.30 | 100.45 |
| Mort Secs 1 | 14.175 | 31-10 | 100.25 | 100.40 |
| Tmc No 11 Mar 20 | 14.463 | 29-09 | 100.23 | 100.38 |
| Nhl 1 Sep 13 | 14.388 | 01-10 | 100.00 | 100.15 |
| Nhl 2 Oct 14 | 14.15 | 31-10 | 100.05 | 100.20 |
| Nhl 3 Nov 14 | 14⅛ | 30-11 | 100.10 | 100.25 |
| Nhl 4 Oct 15 | 14.15 | 31-10 | 100.05 | 100.20 |
| Nat Provincial Mar96 | 14⅛ | 25-09 | 100.10 | 100.15 |
| Nat Provincial 02/99 | 14 | 09-11 | 100.07 | 100.12 |
| Nat/Ang Bld 14Jul98 | 14⅛ | 17-10 | 100.37 | 100.87 |
| Nationwide B/S Oct95 | 14⅛ | 10-10 | 100.01 | 100.06 |
| Nationwide B/S Jul96 | 13.975 | 17-10 | 100.03 | 100.08 |
| Nationwide B/S Oct96 | 14.08 | 29-09 | 99.87 | 99.94 |
| New Zealand 97 Gb | 14 | 22-11 | 99.75 | 100.25 |
| Northern Rock Oct95 | 14⅛ | 18-10 | 100.07 | 100.17 |
| Prudential 95 Gb | 14.163 | 07-09 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Resid No 1 Mav 18 | 14.388 | 22-11 | 100.33 | 100.48 |
| Resid No 2 Jul 18 | 14.175 | 27-10 | 100.30 | 100.45 |
| Rbs 05 Gb | 13⅝ | 09-11 | 97.50 | 98.50 |
| Stand Chart Perp Gb | 14⅛ | 20-09 | 85.00 | 86.00 |
| Tmc No 03 Apr 15 | 14⅛ | 01-11 | 100.30 | 100.45 |
| Tmc No 05 Sep 15 | 14.538 | 01-10 | 100.30 | 100.45 |
| Woolwich B/S Nov 95 | 14⅛ | 22-11 | 100.09 | 100.14 |
| Woolwich B/S Jul 93 | 14⅛ | 13-10 | 100.20 | 100.25 |
| Yorkshire B/S Feb 94 | 13.913 | 10-11 | 99.94 | 99.99 |
| Yorkshire 91/94 Gb | 14⅛ | 29-09 | 99.50 | 100.50 |

## Deutsche Marks

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dresdner Fin 94/99 | 6.969 | 30-10 | 99.87 | 99.97 |
| Eurofima Jul 99 | 7 | 05-01 | 100.26 | 100.36 |
| Elo Jun 06 | 6.975 | 18-12 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Lkb Jul 99 | 6.891 | 15-01 | 99.76 | 99.86 |
| European Coal+Steel | 6.725 | 03-02 | 100.00 | 100.10 |
| Belgium Dm Aug 97 | 6⅝ | 22-02 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Elb Sep 86 | | 15-09 | 99.94 | 100.04 |
| Austria 98 Dm | 7 | 21-02 | 99.87 | 100.12 |
| Bk Of China Nov 93 | 7 | 08-11 | 99.90 | 100.00 |
| Bk Greece 92/95 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 29-12 | 99.85 | 100.00 |
| Bnp 92 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 29-12 | 100.00 | 100.05 |
| Belgium 97 (Dm) | 7¼ | 28-12 | 100.08 | 100.18 |
| Cibc 95 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 99.12 | 99.62 |
| Commerz Oct 95 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 25-10 | 99.50 | 100.00 |
| Commerzbk Dec 93 | 7⅛ | 15-12 | 99.92 | 100.02 |
| C.O.E. 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 17-10 | 100.00 | 102.00 |
| Cred Foncier 96 (Dm) | 6⅝ | 17-01 | 100.19 | 100.29 |
| Cic Mar 93 Dm | 6⅝ | 20-09 | 100.22 | 100.32 |
| Dnc 96 Dm | 7¼ | 10-01 | 98.00 | 99.00 |
| Denmark Stars 96 Dm | 7⅛ | 28-02 | 100.00 | 100.25 |
| Dg Bank 96 Dm | 7⅛ | 13-10 | 98.87 | 99.37 |
| Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm) | 7⅛ | - | 99.96 | 100.06 |
| Dresdner Fin 95 | 6.969 | 30-10 | 99.87 | 99.97 |
| Eec 92 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 22-02 | 100.34 | 100.44 |
| Elb Dec 90 | 7¼ | 15-12 | 100.00 | 100.25 |
| Ibs Fin Nv 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 99.03 | 99.53 |
| Ibi 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 99.20 | 99.70 |
| Ireland Jul98 (Dm) | 6⅝ | 31-01 | 99.60 | 99.70 |
| Ireland 97 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 17-01 | 99.98 | 100.08 |
| Ireland (Stars) 98 | 7.081 | 11-09 | 100.12 | 100.37 |
| Lkb Nov 95 | 6⅝ | 10-11 | 99.75 | 100.00 |
| Malaysia 05 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 31-09 | 95.00 | 95.50 |
| Midland 98 Dm | 7⅛ | 29-09 | 98.50 | 99.50 |
| Mitsubishi 96 Dm | 7¼ | 11-01 | 99.25 | 99.50 |
| Montedison 93 Dm | 6⅝ | 31-10 | 99.50 | 100.00 |
| Jp Morgan 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 99.08 | 99.58 |
| Renfe 96 (Dm) | 6.906 | 18-09 | 99.50 | 99.75 |
| Rbc 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 99.00 | 99.50 |
| Soc Pac 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 05-12 | 98.87 | 99.37 |
| Sweden 97 (Dm) | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 100.33 | 100.43 |
| Union Finland 96 Dm | 7⅛ | 10-10 | 99.00 | 99.50 |
| Wells Fargo 95 Dm | 7⅛ | 30-11 | 98.87 | 99.37 |

## Japanese Yen

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cnt 97 Yen | | - | 100.00 | 100.50 |
| Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen | 5⅝ | 28-02 | 99.87 | 100.37 |

## E.C.U.

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Askd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| King Of Belg Mav 99 | 9⅛ | 13-11 | 99.91 | 100.01 |
| Roma 92 (Ecu) | | - | 99.75 | 100.25 |
| Cr Foncier 96 (Ecu) | 9.175 | 18-10 | 99.95 | 100.20 |
| Ireland 97 (Ecu) | 9 | 30-10 | 99.80 | 100.05 |
| Pacaro 19Sept 97 Ecu | 9⅝ | 21-09 | 99.25 | 99.75 |
| Sigabain Perp Ecu | 7⅝ | - | 94.00 | 96.00 |

*Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London*

# London Commodities

Sept. 4

| | Close Bid | Close Ask | High | Low | Previous Bid | Previous Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** U.S. Dollars per metric ton | | | | | | |
| Oct | 295.60 | 295.80 | 296.40 | 294.60 | 295.60 | 296.60 |
| Dec | 287.20 | 289.00 | 287.00 | 287.00 | 287.00 | 290.00 |
| Mar | 281.20 | 281.40 | 281.80 | 280.00 | 281.60 | 282.00 |
| May | 276.60 | 277.00 | 276.60 | 276.00 | 276.20 | 277.00 |
| Aug | 271.80 | 273.00 | 270.00 | 270.00 | 270.60 | 271.60 |
| Oct | 264.40 | 264.60 | 265.00 | 265.00 | 264.20 | 264.60 |
| Dec | 255.40 | 263.60 | N.T. | N.T. | 256.00 | 266.00 |
| Volume: 563 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** Sterling per metric ton | | | | | | |
| Sep | 761 | 762 | 784 | 734 | 785 | 786 |
| Dec | 820 | 821 | 830 | 802 | 844 | 845 |
| Mar | 784 | 785 | 788 | 780 | 812 | 813 |
| May | 788 | 790 | 797 | 789 | 819 | 820 |
| Jul | 802 | 804 | 813 | 804 | 833 | 835 |
| Sep | 818 | 820 | 826 | 819 | 849 | 850 |
| Dec | 840 | 844 | 855 | 844 | 872 | 876 |
| Volume: 8,403 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| **GASOIL** U.S. dollars per metric ton | | | | | | |
| Sep | 148.75 | 159.00 | 160.75 | 159.50 | 159.00 | 159.25 |
| Oct | 158.75 | 159.00 | 159.50 | 157.25 | 157.25 | 157.50 |
| Nov | 158.00 | 158.25 | 158.25 | 157.50 | 157.00 | 157.25 |
| Dec | 158.00 | 158.25 | 158.25 | 157.00 | 156.50 | 156.75 |
| Jan | 156.75 | 157.50 | 155.75 | 155.75 | 155.25 | 155.50 |
| Feb | 154.00 | 154.50 | 153.75 | 153.50 | 151.75 | 152.25 |
| Mar | 140.00 | 150.75 | N.T. | N.T. | 147.00 | 148.00 |
| Apr | 140.00 | 147.00 | N.T. | N.T. | 145.75 | 146.00 |
| May | 142.75 | 148.75 | 145.00 | 145.00 | 144.00 | 144.25 |
| Volume: 2,122 lots of 100 tons. | | | | | | |

*Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.*

# Paris Commodities

Sept. 4

| | High | Low | Close Bid | Close Ask | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** French francs per metric ton | | | | | |
| Oct | 2,820 | 2,795 | 2,815 | 2,830 | +15 |
| Dec | 2,580 | 2,546 | 2,570 | 2,585 | +15 |
| Mar | 2,380 | 2,350 | 2,370 | 2,380 | +21 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 2,345 | 2,360 | +20 |
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | 2,329 | 2,349 | +15 |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | 2,295 | 2,325 | +10 |
| Est. vol: 695 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 805 lots. Open interest: 14,920. | | | | | |
| **COCOA** French francs per 100 kg | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | Exp. | — | −20 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 805 | 820 | −21 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | — | 820 | −20 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | — | 820 | −20 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | — | 820 | −20 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | — | 825 | −20 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | — | 830 | −20 |
| Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots tons. Open position: 4. | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** French francs per 100 kg | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 765 | — | +23 |
| Nov | N.T. | N.T. | 790 | 820 | +20 |
| Jan | N.T. | N.T. | 807 | 835 | +20 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 815 | 845 | +15 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 820 | — | +13 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 825 | — | +20 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 830 | — | +20 |
| Est. vol: 0 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 3 lots. Open position: 176 | | | | | |

*Source: Bourse de Commerce.*

# London Metals

Sept. 4

| | Close Bid | Close Ask | Previous Bid | Previous Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALUMINUM (High Grade)** Dollars per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 1795.00 | 1800.00 | 1810.00 | 1815.00 |
| Forward | 1780.00 | 1784.00 | 1795.00 | 1800.00 |
| **COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)** Sterling per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 1900.00 | 1902.00 | 1934.00 | 1935.00 |
| Forward | 1870.00 | 1871.00 | 1902.00 | 1903.00 |
| **LEAD** Sterling per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 464.00 | 466.00 | 472.00 | 475.00 |
| Forward | 457.00 | 458.00 | 464.00 | 465.00 |
| **NICKEL** Dollars per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 12200 | 12250 | 12350 | 12450 |
| Forward | 11950 | 12000 | 12000 | 12050 |
| **TIN** Dollars per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 8600.00 | 8620.00 | 8650.00 | 8700.00 |
| Forward | 8660.00 | 8670.00 | 8700.00 | 8750.00 |
| **ZINC (High Grade)** U.S. Dollars per metric ton | | | | |
| Spot | 1770.00 | 1790.00 | 1940.00 | 1950.00 |
| Forward | 1650.00 | 1660.00 | 1680.00 | 1685.00 |

*Source AP.*

# Mexican Debt Is Stable Despite European Sales

*Reuters*

LONDON — Mexican debt prices have been stable in recent sessions, dealers said, as selling from Europe was effectively neutralized by North American interest.

Prices ended unchanged last week at about 43.25 percent of face value. Many European banks holding its loans decided to sell them rather than wait for an anticipated bond swap when Mexico and commercial banks failed to meet an end-August deadline to release documents on a $52.7 billion debt restructuring.


The Daily Source for International Investors.

# Dollar Ends Mixed but Undertone Remains Firm

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

LONDON — The dollar was mixed in quiet trading on Monday, consolidating gains posted last week while the U.S. market was closed for the Labor Day holiday.

Dealers said underlying sentiment remained bullish after the U.S. currency rose more than 2 pfennig on stronger-than-expected American employment data.

The dollar edged down to 1.9780 Deutsche marks from 1.9785, but it was unchanged at 149.95 yen.

The pound slipped to $1.5530 from $1.5560. The dollar also rose to 6.6695 French francs from 6.6685 and to 1.7080 Swiss francs from 1.7065.

Dealers said the perception that the U.S. economy is moving in a reasonable direction is buoying the currency. Despite the slow market activity on Monday, most dealers said they expected the dollar to climb, and some said it could go as high as 2 DM.

Labor Department figures showed that August payrolls, excluding farm jobs, rose by a seasonally adjusted 110,000, far more than the 51,000 analysts had forecast. The Commerce Department, in another report, said that the index of leading economic indicators rose a mere 0.2 percent in July after being unchanged in June.

Taken together, the markets interpreted the Friday data as proving that the American economy was growing, overcoming recession forecasts. This would encourage the U.S. central bank, the Federal Reserve Board, to maintain tight credit policies to keep the brakes on inflation.

Relatively high U.S. interest rates have supported the dollar all year because of good returns on dollar-denominated investments.

The currency rose in the face of concerted intervention to highs of 2 DM and 149 yen in June.

Some dealers said fear of European central bank intervention could check the dollar's advance.

One economist said there was market talk that the Bank of England had been checking dollar-sterling rates during the morning, in an attempt to keep the pound above a support level of $1.55.

Dealers said recent dollar buying, mainly at the expense of the pound, had left sterling vulnerable.

Speculation about Bundesbank moves toward tightening credit were also thought to be depressing the pound, dealers said.

*(Reuters, AFP)*

## London Dollar Rates

| Closing | Mon. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|
| Deutsche mark | 1.9780 | 1.9785 |
| Pound sterling | 1.5530 | 1.5560 |
| Japanese yen | 145.95 | 145.95 |
| Swiss franc | 1.7080 | 1.7065 |
| French franc | 6.6695 | 6.6685 |

*Source: Reuters*

# World Stock Markets

*Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 4*

### Amsterdam

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 43.10 | 43.40 |
| ACF Holding | 49 | 49 |
| Aegon | 109 | 108.70 |
| Ahold | 132.70 | 132 |
| Akzo | 144.20 | 144.60 |
| AMEV | 54.90 | 55.40 |
| A'Dam Rubber | 7.20 | 7.30 |
| Amro Bank | 85.20 | 85.30 |
| Bols | 151.50 | 150 |
| Buhrmann Tett | 70.60 | 70.90 |
| BVG | 18.80 | 18 |
| Center Parcs | 68.50 | 69 |
| CSM | 69 | 69 |
| DAF | 56.10 | 56 |
| DSM | 126.30 | 127.20 |
| Elsevier | 79 | 79.40 |
| Fokker | 46.30 | 46.50 |
| Gist-Brocades | 32.90 | 33.50 |
| Heineken | 135.20 | 135 |
| Hoogovens | 98.30 | 99.40 |
| Hunter Douglas | 111.50 | 112 |
| IHC Caland | 31.80 | 30.40 |
| Inter Mueller | 97 | 97.30 |
| KLM | 53.40 | 54.10 |
| KNP | 53.80 | 54.40 |
| Nat Neder | 69.60 | 69.70 |
| Nedlloyd | 88.60 | 88.30 |
| NMB Bank | 271.50 | 271.50 |
| Oce Grinten | 301 | 303 |
| Pakhoed | 142 | 143 |
| Philips | 42.70 | 43 |
| Robeco | 113.40 | 112.90 |
| Rodamco | 162.30 | 162.10 |
| Rolinco | 113.20 | 113 |
| Rorento | 62.10 | 62.20 |
| Royal Dutch | 147 | 147.40 |
| Unilever | 161.10 | 161.50 |
| Van Ommeren | 35.10 | 35.40 |
| VMF Stork | 39.80 | 40.40 |
| VNU | 105.50 | 107 |
| Wessanen | 85 | 85.20 |
| Wolters/Kluwer | 48.40 | 48.80 |

Indice CBS : 190.00
Previous : 190.90

### Brussels

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Arbed | 6500 | 6450 |
| Bekaert | 15225 | 15275 |
| Cockerill | 482 | 486 |
| Cobepa | 6300 | 6290 |
| Delhaize | 6310 | 6310 |
| EBES | 4280 | 4295 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 1420 | 1420 |
| GBL | 4845 | 4845 |
| Gevaert | 8760 | 8800 |
| Hoboken | 19000 | 18900 |
| Intercom | 3500 | 3510 |
| Kredietbank | 4400 | 4500 |
| Petrofina | 12500 | 12500 |
| Royal Belge | 5830 | 5830 |
| Soc Gen Baue | 6230 | 6250 |
| Sofina | 15275 | 15325 |
| Solvay | 14200 | 14150 |
| Tractebel | 9780 | 9780 |
| UCB | 13900 | 13900 |
| Unerg Ps | 2500 | 2500 |

Current Stock Index : N.A.
Previous : 6509.03

### Frankfurt

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| AEG | 242.60 | 242.50 |
| Allianz Hldg | 2175 | 2172 |
| Altana Ind | 448 | 445 |
| Asko Dt. Kfhs | 860 | 835 |
| BASF | 298.50 | 299.50 |
| Bayer | 310 | 310.20 |
| Bay. Hypo bank | 407 | 406 |
| Bay Vereinsbank | 394 | 393 |
| BBC | 532 | 533 |
| BHF | 437 | 436 |
| BMW | 611.50 | 601 |
| Commerzbank | 252.80 | 251.50 |
| Continental | 319 | 316 |
| Daimler-Benz | 850.50 | 837.80 |
| Degussa | 539.80 | 529 |
| Dt Babcock | 216.50 | 215 |
| Deutsche Bank | 683.50 | 665.50 |
| Dresdner Bank | 357 | 352.50 |
| Feldmuehle | 466 | 456.50 |
| Harpener | 465 | 463 |
| Henkel | 576 | 576 |
| Hochtief | 850 | 830 |
| Hoechst | 300.10 | 301.20 |
| Hoesch | 247.20 | 243 |
| Holzmann | 1050 | 1050 |
| Horten | 284 | 280 |
| Hussel | 739 | 730 |
| Ind Wka Karls | 330 | 328 |
| Kali Salz | 220.50 | 219 |
| Karstadt | 621 | 609 |
| Kaufhof | 546.50 | 533 |
| KHD Kloeckner | 218 | 201 |
| Kloeckner Werke | 167 | 160.30 |
| Krupp Stahl | 216 | 214 |
| Linde | 803 | 803 |
| Lufthansa | 203 | 201.50 |
| MAN AG | 362 | 358 |
| Mannesmann | 261.50 | 257.50 |
| Metallgesell | 475 | 471 |
| Muench Rueck | N.Q. | 2680 |
| Nixdorf | 352 | 352 |
| PKI | 548 | 546 |
| Porsche | 845 | 835 |
| Preussag | 321 | 316 |
| PWA Papier | 330 | 330 |
| RWE | 348.90 | 346.60 |
| Rheinmetall | 436 | 430 |
| Schering | 815 | 806 |
| SEL | 354 | 352 |
| Siemens | 593.80 | 589.20 |
| Thyssen AG | 244.50 | 236.50 |
| Varta | 416 | 409 |
| Veba | 357 | 353.70 |
| VEW | 191 | 193 |
| Viag | 354.50 | 356 |
| Volkswagen | 496.30 | 485.50 |
| Wella Vz | 665 | 657 |

Commerzbank Index: 2016.58
Previous : 1995.70
Indice FAZ : 673.35
Previous : 665.95

### Hong Kong

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Bk East Asia | 14 | 13.80 |
| Cathay Pacific | 8 | 7.90 |
| Cavenaish Int'l | 3.22 | 3.22 |
| Cheung Kong | 8.40 | 8.20 |
| China Light Pwr | 12 | 11.90 |
| Dairy Farm Int'l | 7.10 | 6.95 |
| Hang Lung Dev | 4.77 | 4.60 |
| Henderson Land | 5.35 | 5.10 |
| HK Air Eng. | 19.50 | 19.60 |
| HK China Gas | 16.90 | 16.70 |
| HK Electric Hdgs | 7.60 | 7.40 |
| HK Land Hold. | 7.90 | 7.65 |
| HK Realty Trust | 4.70 | 4.42 |
| HK Shai Hlts | 4.70 | 4.60 |
| HK Telecomm | 4.67 | 4.70 |
| HK Ferry | 4.50 | 4.45 |
| Hutch Whampoa | 8.45 | 8.25 |
| Hysan Dev | 1.31 | 1.26 |
| Jardine Math. | 20.10 | 19.90 |
| Jardn Strat Hdg | 11.90 | 11.70 |
| Kowloon Motor | 6.95 | 6.90 |
| Mandarin Orient | 5.75 | 5.20 |
| Miramar Hotel | 5.90 | 5.75 |
| New World Dev | 9.90 | 9.35 |
| SHK Props | 10.90 | 10.70 |
| Stelux | 2.60 | 2.47 |
| Swire Pac A | 14.90 | 14.50 |
| Tai Cheung Prps | 4.05 | 3.92 |
| TVE | 0.94 | 0.93 |
| Wharf Hold. | 7.75 | 7.50 |
| Wing On Co | 7.05 | 6.95 |
| Winsor Ind. | 8.70 | 8.55 |
| World Int'l Hdgs | 3.62 | 3.55 |

Hang Seng Index : 2580.25
Previous : 2508.91

### Helsinki

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Amer A | 149 | 149 |
| Enso-Gutzeit | 34 | 34 |
| K.O.P. | 56.40 | 56.60 |
| Kymmene | 117 | 117 |
| Nokia | 109 | 109 |
| Pohjola | 268 | 268 |
| Stockmann | 260 | 260 |
| Utd Paper | 117 | 117 |
| Wartsila | 387 | 387 |

Unitas Index : 762.69
Previous : 762.60

### Johannesburg

| | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| AECI | 1925 | 1925 |
| Altech | 8800 | 9000 |
| Anglo Amer Corp | 9625 | 9950 |
| Barlows | 4525 | 4550 |
| Blyvoor | 1000 | 1025 |
| Buffels | 4550 | 4550 |
| GFSA | 7800 | 8125 |
| Harmony | 1975 | 1950 |
| Highveld Steel | 1975 | 2000 |
| Kloof | 3450 | 3525 |
| Nedbank Grp Ltd | 1010 | 1010 |
| Rusplat | 6400 | 6725 |
| SA Brews | 2710 | 2710 |
| St Helena | 2750 | 2800 |
| Sasol | 1215 | 1220 |
| Welkom | 2100 | 2220 |
| Western Deep | 13425 | 13800 |

Composite Stock Index : 2731
Previous : 2789

### London

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Lyons | 556 | 565 |
| Am Gold | 41.87 | 41.37 |
| Anglo Amer Corp | 15.35 | 15.26 |
| Assoc Brit Foods | 4 | 398 |
| Asda-MFI Gp | 209 | 210 |
| Barclays Plc | 541 | 543 |
| Bass | 1100 | 11 |
| BAT | 817 | 830 |
| Blue Circle | 243 | 248 |
| Boc Group | 536 | 528 |
| Boots | 286 | 286 |
| Bowater Ind | 495 | 495 |
| British Aerospace | 717 | 717 |
| British Airo Auth | 354 | 351 |
| British Airways | 208 | 210 |
| British Gas | 205 | 206 |
| British Petroleum | 305 | 305 |
| British Steel | 877 | 877 |
| British Telecom | 266 | 267 |
| BTR | 473 | 479 |
| Burmah Oil | 648 | 660 |
| Cable Wireless | 575 | 580 |
| Cadbury Schwep | 418 | 418 |
| Charter Cons | 567 | 566 |
| Commercial Union | 431 | 418 |
| Cons Gold Field | 14.70 | 14.70 |
| Cookson Group | 373 | 370 |
| Courtaulds | 389 | 391 |
| Dalgety | 423 | 421 |
| De Beers | 14⅝ | 14.37 |
| Dixons | 167 | 170 |
| Driefontein | 18⅝ | 493 |
| Fisons | 348 | 364 |
| Freegold S | 7⅞ | 8⅝ |
| Gateway | 236 | 234 |
| Gen Accid Fire L | 10.41 | 10.47 |
| Genl Electric C | 266 | 267 |
| GKN | 460 | 457 |
| Glaxo | 16.20 | 15.95 |
| Grd Metropol Plc | 645 | 624 |
| Great Univ Stores | 16.25 | 16.13 |
| Guard Rvl Ex | 222 | 224 |
| Guinness Plc | 595 | 592 |
| Hanson Tr Plc | 233 | 232 |
| Hawker Siddeley | 777 | 775 |
| ICI Plc Sh Uls | 13.22 | 13.15 |
| Jaguar Plc | 416 | 413 |
| Kingfisher | 340 | 343 |
| Land Sec Plc | 601 | 596 |
| Legal Gen Grp | 376 | 372 |
| Lloyds Bank Plc | 414 | 413 |
| Lonrho Plc | 307 | 308 |
| Lucas Ind Plc | 690 | 682 |
| Marks Spencer | 223 | 221 |
| Maxwell Comm | 180 | 188 |
| Mb Group New | 216 | 212 |
| Midland Bk Plc | 377 | 378 |
| Natl Westm Bank | 355 | 357 |
| Pearson Grp | 783 | 792 |
| P and O | 685 | 685 |
| Pilkington | 263 | 261 |
| Plessey | 266 | 266 |
| Prudential Corp | 214 | 217 |
| Racal Electronics | 237 | 235 |
| Randfontein S | 55.50 | 55.50 |
| Rank Org | 946 | 940 |
| Reed Intl | 457 | 454 |
| Reuters | 987 | 978 |
| Rolls Royce | 202 | 200 |
| Royal Dutch | 42.62 | 42.40 |
| RTZ Corp | 581 | 572 |
| Saatchi | 313 | 314 |
| Sainsbury | 292 | 289 |
| Sears Holds | 132 | 132 |
| Shell | 437 | 434 |
| Siebe | 626 | 606 |
| STC Plc | 367 | 359 |
| Std Chart Bank | 546 | 547 |
| Storehouse | 148 | 144 |
| Sun Alliance Ins | 321 | 323 |
| Tate and Lyle | 287 | 282 |
| Thorn Emi | 874 | 875 |
| TI Group | 477 | 472 |
| Trafalgar House | 485 | 399 |
| Trusthse Forte | 343 | 342 |
| Ultramar | 346 | 339 |
| Unilever | 670 | 666 |
| Unit Biscuits | 413 | 398 |
| Vickers | 246 | 244 |
| Wellcome | 750 | 732 |

FT 30 Index : 2003.60
Previous : 1992.70
FTSE 100 Index : 2419.20
Previous : 2407.50

### Madrid

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Bco. Bilbao/Viz. | 883 | 883 |
| Bco. Central | 1019 | 1019 |
| Bco. Santander | 890 | 850 |
| Banesto | 1175 | 1170 |
| CEPSA | 530 | 530 |
| Dragados | 705.50 | 695 |
| Iberduero | N.Q. | 127.50 |
| Telefonica | 213 | 212.50 |

General Index : 326.58
Previous : 322.46

### Milan

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Banca Comm | 5402 | 5450 |
| Bastogi | 427 | 430 |
| Ciga hotels | 5430 | 5260 |
| CIR | 6115 | 6120 |
| Cred Ital | 2859 | 2885 |
| Eridania | 7950 | 7945 |
| Ferruzzi Fin. | 3450 | 3490 |
| Ferruzzi Agr. | 2681 | 2687 |
| Fiat SPA | 12040 | 12160 |
| Generali | 47100 | 47300 |
| IFI | 27100 | 27400 |
| Italcem | 1349a | 1366a |
| Italgas | 2697 | 2710 |
| Italmobiliare | 2036a | 2031a |
| Mediobca | 28500 | 27400 |
| Montedison | 2526 | 2540 |
| NBA | 1870 | 1890 |
| Olivetti | 9200 | 9270 |
| Pirelli | 3940 | 3970 |
| RAS | 32600 | 32700 |
| Rinascente | 7130 | 7150 |
| Saipem | 2749 | 2741 |
| SIP | 3700 | 3725 |
| SME | 4445 | 4460 |
| Snia | 3420 | 3440 |
| Standa | 31000 | 31500 |
| Stet | 4910 | 5000 |
| Toro Assi Risp | 26900 | 26890 |

a: x 100.
MIB Index: 1227
Previous : 1236

### Paris

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Accor | 843 | 830 |
| Air Liquide | 671 | 655 |
| Av Dassault | 655 | 643 |
| Bancaire | 626 | 615 |
| BIC | 730 | 725 |
| Bongrain | 3231 | 3215 |
| Bouygues | 760 | 758 |
| BSN-GD | 764 | 753 |
| Carrefour | 3510 | 3515 |
| Cerus | 471.50 | 455 |
| C.G.E. | 472.50 | 471 |
| Chargeurs | 1214 | 1215 |
| Club Med | 671 | 671 |
| Dumez | 1136 | 1121 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 517 | 509 |
| Europe 1 | 852 | 851 |
| Gen. Eaux | 2122 | 2091 |
| Hachette | 462 | 462 |
| Havas | 1155 | 1142 |
| Imetal | 340.10 | 355 |
| Lafarge Coppee | 1748 | 1733 |
| Legrand | 3940 | 3860 |
| Oreal (L') | 4655 | 4644 |
| L.V.M.H. | 4540 | 4455 |
| Matra | 375 | 376 |
| Merlin Gerin | 4700 | 4666 |
| Michelin | 182.70 | 180.50 |
| Moulinex | 150 | 141 |
| Occidentale | 910 | 920 |
| Paribas | 509 | 507 |
| Pernod-Ricard | 1520 | 1476 |
| Perrier | 1723 | 1708 |
| Peugeot | 972 | 928 |
| Printemps (Au) | 791 | 781 |
| Radiotechnique | 609 | 605 |
| Raff. St. Louis | 1410 | 1400 |
| Redoute (La) | 4152 | 4280 |
| Roussel Uclaf | 2076 | 2025 |
| Saint Gobain | 705 | 705 |
| Sanofi | 1092 | 1082 |
| Skis Rossignol | 1300 | 1290 |
| Societ. Generale | 532 | 532 |
| Suez | 368.10 | 371 |
| Telemecanique | 3850 | 3860 |
| Thomson-CSF | 215.40 | 215.20 |
| Total | 507 | 493.50 |
| Valeo | 877 | 868 |

Bourse trend index : +0.61%
Previous : +0.25%

### Sao Paulo

Sept. 1

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Banco do Brasil | 0.49 | 0.46 |
| Bradesco | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Brahma | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Paranapanema | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Petrobras | 2.47 | 2.48 |
| Varig | 0.81 | 0.75 |

Bovespa Index: 15412
Previous : 15286

### Singapore

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Cerebos | 5.10 | 5.10 |
| City Dev. | 4.40 | 4.42 |
| DBS | 10.80 | 10.90 |
| Fraser Neave | 9.90 | 9.90 |
| Genting | 4.60 | 4.60 |
| Harrisons Plant | 1.94 | 1.88 |
| Haw Par | 2.99 | 2.98 |
| Hume | 2.99 | 2.98 |
| Inchcape | 5.75 | 5.45 |
| Keppel | 5.35 | 5.20 |
| KL Kepong | 3.18 | 3.14 |
| Lum Chang | 1.66 | 1.66 |
| Malayan Banks | 7.20 | 7.25 |
| OCBC | 9.95 | 9.90 |
| OUB | 4.30 | 4.32 |
| OUE | 7.40 | 7.30 |
| Sembawang | 5.15 | 5.05 |
| Shangri-la | 8 | 8 |
| Sime Darby | 3.74 | 3.44 |
| SIA | 14.20 | 14.10 |
| S'pore Land | 13.20 | 13.10 |
| S'pore Press | 9.10 | 8.95 |
| Sing Steamship | 3.44 | 3.32 |
| Straits Trading | 3.94 | 3.94 |
| UOB | 5.75 | 5.75 |
| United Overseas | 2.23 | 2.17 |

Straits Times Ind. : 1382.28
Previous : 1363.73

### Stockholm

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| AGA | 242 | 246 |
| Alfa Laval | 795 | 795 |
| Asea | 645 | 655 |
| Astra-A | 365 | 371 |
| Atlas Copco | 287 | 289 |
| Electrolux B | 326 | 334 |
| Ericsson | 780 | 802 |
| Esselte-A | 255 | 255 |
| Handelsbanken | 133 | 135 |
| Pharmacia-A | 185 | 190 |
| Norsk Hydro | 156 | 154 |
| Saab-Scania | 235 | 235 |
| Sandvik | 362 | 365 |
| SCA-A | 145 | 145 |
| S-E. Banken | 110 | 111 |
| Skandia Int-A | 250 | 250 |
| Skanska | 575 | 590 |
| SKF | 160 | 166 |
| Stora | 420 | 431 |
| Swedish Match B | 190 | 190 |
| Volvo | 470 | 478 |

Affaersvaerlden : 1297.40
Previous : 1311.90

### Sydney

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| ANZ | 5.24 | 5.20 |
| BHP | 10.45 | 10.40 |
| Boral | 4.16 | 4.13 |
| Bougainville | 2.34 | 2.30 |
| Coles Myer | 9.36 | 9.26 |
| Comalco | 4.55 | 4.42 |
| CRA | 11.65 | 11.35 |
| CSR | 5.24 | 5.20 |
| Dunlop | 5.10 | 5.12 |
| Elders IXL | 3 | 3 |
| ICI Australia | 6.64 | 6.40 |
| Magellan | 1.94 | 1.94 |
| MIM | 2.43 | 2.56 |
| Nat Aust Bank | 6.32 | 6.28 |
| News Corp | 16.60 | 16.50 |
| N Broken Hill | 3.24 | 3.19 |
| Poseidon | 2.85 | 2.75 |
| QCT Resources | 1.45 | 1.47 |
| Santos | 4.28 | 4.30 |
| Thomas Nation | 3.45 | 3.43 |
| Western Mining | 6.60 | 6.48 |
| Westpac Banking | 5.26 | 5.22 |
| Woodside | 2.89 | 2.89 |

All Ordinaries Index : 1762.90
Previous : 1748.70

### Tokyo

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Akai Electr | 814 | 770 |
| Asahi Chemical | 1190 | 1190 |
| Asahi Glass | 2290 | 2200 |
| Bank of Tokyo | 1790 | 1770 |
| Bridgestone | 1760 | 1740 |
| Canon | 1750 | 1730 |
| Casio | 1390 | 1340 |
| C.Itoh | 1000 | 990 |
| Dai Nippon Print | 2330 | 2400 |
| Daiwa House | 2490 | 2480 |
| Daiwa Securities | 2190 | 2150 |
| Fanuc | 6900 | 6970 |
| Fuji Bank | 3700 | 3690 |
| Fuji Photo | 4570 | 4600 |
| Fujitsu | 1530 | 1510 |
| Hitachi | 1590 | 1540 |
| Hitachi Cable | 1250 | 1250 |
| Honda | 1940 | 1920 |
| Ito Yokado | 4640 | 4700 |
| Japan Air Lines | 17300 | 17300 |
| Kajima | 2070 | 2050 |
| Kansai Power | 4540 | 4520 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 843 | 831 |
| Kirin Brewery | 1950 | 1950 |
| Komatsu | 1260 | 1230 |
| Kubota | 1240 | 1220 |
| Kyocera | 5570 | 5610 |
| Matsu Elec Inds | 2340 | 2320 |
| Matsu Elec Wks | 2190 | 2180 |
| Mitsubishi Bk | 3230 | 3240 |
| Mitsubishi Kasei | 1050 | 1050 |
| Mitsubishi Elec | 1090 | 1090 |
| Mitsubishi Hev | 1150 | 1130 |
| Mitsubishi Corp | 1570 | 1560 |
| Mitsui and Co | 1100 | 1080 |
| Mitsukoshi | 2380 | 2390 |
| Mitsumi | 1010 | 1010 |
| NEC | 1850 | 1850 |
| NGK Insulators | 1640 | 1670 |
| Nikko Securities | 1810 | 1790 |
| Nippon Kogaku | 1440 | 1430 |
| Nippon Oil | 1440 | 1430 |
| Nippon Steel | 799 | 793 |
| Nippon Yusen | 1070 | 1070 |
| Nissan | 1490 | 1470 |
| Nomura Sec | 3200 | 3190 |
| NTT (Fr Suisse) | 17727 | 17828 |
| Olympus Optical | 1530 | 1510 |
| Pioneer | 4260 | 4220 |
| Ricoh | 1240 | 1220 |
| Sanyo Elec | 870 | 862 |
| Sharp | 1370 | 1380 |
| Shimazu | 1490 | 1490 |
| Shinetsu Chem | 1800 | 1780 |
| Sony | 8800 | 8850 |
| Sumitomo Bk | 3770 | 3780 |
| Sumitomo Chem | 906 | 898 |
| Sumi Marine | 1420 | 1380 |
| Sumitomo Metal | 780 | 765 |
| Taisei Corp | 1590 | 1530 |
| Taisho Marine | 1420 | 1400 |
| Takeda Chem | 2500 | 2480 |
| TDK | 5750 | 5680 |
| Teijin | 939 | 921 |
| Tokyo Marine | 2060 | 2050 |
| Tokyo Elec Pw | 5910 | 5880 |
| Toppan Printing | 2000 | 2000 |
| Toray Ind. | 992 | 981 |
| Toshiba | 1280 | 1250 |
| Toyota | 2610 | 2620 |
| Yamaichi Sec | 1760 | 1760 |

Nikkei 225 : 34483
Previous : 34348
New Index : 2614
Previous : 2602

### Zurich

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Adia | 9200 | 9810 |
| Alusuisse | 1375 | 1385 |
| Bank Leu | 3150 | 3130 |
| Brown Boveri | 5070 | 4925 |
| Ciba Geigy | 4420 | 4515 |
| Credit Suisse | 2800 | 663.50 |
| Electrow | 3030 | 3010 |
| Fischer | 1935 | 1950 |
| Interdiscount | 3625 | 3640 |
| Jacob Suchard | 7560 | 7530 |
| Jelmoli | 2910 | 2950 |
| Landis Gyr | 1180 | 1165 |
| Moevenpick | 5775 | 5700 |
| Nestle | 8840 | 8830 |
| Oerlikon-B | 1265 | 1250 |
| Pargesa Hld | 1780 | 1780 |
| Roche Holding B | 4170 | 4100 |
| Sandoz | 7305 | 7220 |
| Schindler | 6650 | 6700 |
| Sulzer | 492 | 487 |
| Surveillance | 5225 | 5225 |
| Swissair | 1430 | 1445 |
| SBC | 349 | 349 |
| Swiss Reinsur | 2855 | 2840 |
| Swiss Volksbank | 1820 | 1820 |
| Union Bank | 4010 | 4020 |
| Winterthur | 5048 | 5030 |
| Zurich Ins | 2230 | 2240 |

Soc Bas Suisse : 707.70
Previous : 704.40


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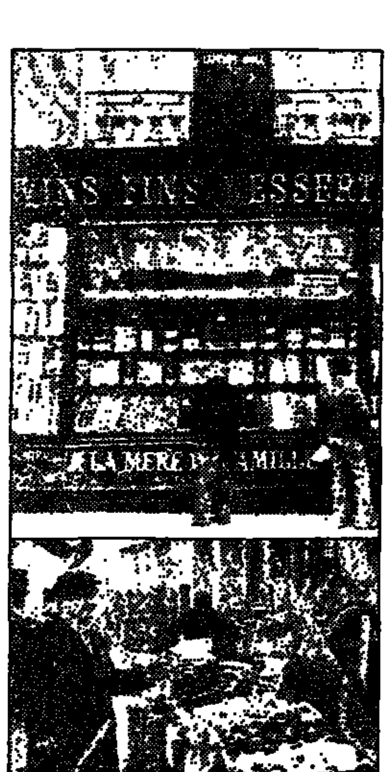

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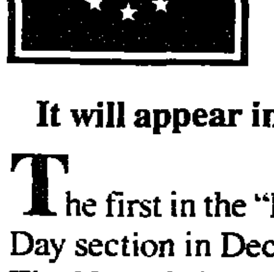

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

# Can Jakarta Take the Pace Of Its Latest Dizzy Boom?

By ELIZABETH PISANI
*Reuters*

JAKARTA — Jakarta's tiny stock market is shooting through the roof, and analysts wonder if its creaky framework of regulation can take the pace. Finance Minister Johannes Sumarlin has said that he recognizes the growing pains, but that they would be dealt with in new measures to protect investors and smooth out *market distortions.*

Vague promises, one analyst responded.

Looking for openings in high-growth Asia, investors have kept a close eye on Indonesia, believing its solid export-based growth and sound economic management make for a healthy future.

The problem was that there was almost nothing to buy. Of the 24 shares listed since 1984, eight were open to foreign investment.

**Deregulation saw companies rushing to the market.**

But a spate of recent deregulation brought companies rushing to the market — 15 in the last four months, with 43 more pounding on regulators' doors wanting to get in.

And with the new shares have come investors. Turnover jumped to an average of 807,432 shares a day in August, four times the level in July. The market index zoomed to a record 478.8 on Sept. 1, up 48 percent in one month. Hong Kong-based fund managers are pouring money in, and Japanese institutional investors are expressing interest, according to brokers and investment bankers.

Outsiders are competing with Indonesians who, seduced by the widely publicized success of recent issues, are descending on underwriters to snap up application forms, sometimes trading just the forms for up to 300,000 rupiah ($169).

The market's promoters, led by Marzuki Usman, who heads the government's capital markets agency, known as Bapepam, have clearly been successful; but they are also the market's regulators.

Analysts question whether they can do both jobs effectively.

"They used to regulate to death, and there was no trading," said a financial analyst. "Now they don't regulate worth a damn. Things are booming, but sooner or later something will blow."

MR. MARZUKI dismisses this with a wave of the hand. "Regulation, regulation, that's all I hear. We want less of it, not more," he said. *But investors are not so sure.* Vagueness over what shares foreigners could buy made the government look indecisive.

Antiquated trading procedures need work, and all agree the Jakarta exchange needs to be computerized.

With share prices doubling from their issue levels on the first day of trading, investors do not appear to worry too much about clumsy procedure and long settlement periods.

"Fundamentals? Pah! Just get me something in Indonesia," is *how one stockbroker described his overseas clients' attitudes.* Investors are so keen to get in, they are paying up front for all the shares they apply for.

The underwriter sits on this cash until about a week after allotment, when it pays for shares or gets returned. Meanwhile, he accrues around 12 percent annual interest.

The recent issue of stock in United Tractors, which was more than 60 times oversubscribed, would have left underwriters sitting on more than $500 million-worth of investors' money. Not an incentive to speed up paperwork, analysts point out.

"At the moment everyone is making enough money, they don't care," said Mr. Marzuki. "When they start complaining too loudly the underwriters will do something. Why should we regulate?"

The financial adviser answered that: "Because all it takes is for one new-issue company to go belly up, for one broker to overextend himself, and bang, you lose all the progress."

## Currency Rates

### Cross Rates

Sept. 4

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | I.L. | Gldr. | B.F. | S.F. | Yen |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.231 | 3.4665 | 1.1271 | 0.3342 | 0.1574 * | — | 5.309 * | 1.3051 | 1.5274 * |
| Brussels(a) | 41.4025 | 64.3425 | 20.918 | 6.203 | 2.9192 * | 18.5605 | — | 24.2275 | 0.2834 |
| Frankfurt | 1.9799 | 3.076 | — | 0.2966 | 0.1396 * | 0.8873 | 4.781 * | 1.1582 | 1.3545 * |
| London (b) | 1.553 | — | 3.0718 | 10.3533 | 2,200.50 | 3.4615 | 64.235 | 2.6525 | 226.46 |
| Milan | 1,418.30 | 2,203.15 | 716.75 | 212.57 | — | 635.76 | 34.282 | 829.65 | 9.704 |
| New York(c) | | | | | Closed | | | | |
| Paris | 6.675 | 10.371 | 3.372 | — | 0.4706 * | 2.9971 | 0.1612 | 3.9046 | 4.5685 * |
| Tokyo | 146.25 | 227.04 | 73.71 | 21.87 | 0.1029 | 65.48 | 3.5266 | 85.30 | — |
| Zurich | 1.708 | 2.6567 | 0.8638 | 0.2561 | 0.1206 * | 0.7665 | 4.1293 * | — | 1.1698 * |
| 1 ECU | 1.0497 | 0.6756 | 2.0769 | 7.0034 | 1,488.43 | 2.3409 | 43.4437 | 1.7935 | 153.263 |
| 1 SDR | 1.2425 | 0.7939 | 2.4492 | 8.2576 | N.Q. | 2.7596 | 51.2217 | 2.1141 | 180.72 |

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

### Other Dollar Values

Sept. 1

| Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argen. austral | 615.00 | Fin. markka | 4.414 | Mex. peso | 2400.00 | S. Afr. rand | 2.7645 |
| Austral. $ | 1.316 | Greek drac. | 166.70 | N. Zealand $ | 1.68 | Soviet ruble* | 0.6444 |
| Austr. schil. | 13.79 | Hong Kong $ | 7.808 | Nig. naira* | 5.2995 | Span. peseta | 122.35 |
| Brazil cruz. | 2.824 | Indian rupee | 16.62 | Norw. krone | 7.1265 | Swed. krona | 6.6425 |
| Canadian $ | 1.1791 | Indo. rupiah | 1773.00 | Phil. peso | 20.75 | Taiwan $ | 25.44 |
| Chinese yuan* | 3.7221 | Irish £ | 0.738 | Port. escudo | 163.00 | Thai baht | 25.87 |
| Danish krone | 7.522 | Israeli shek. | 1.98 | Saudi riyal | 3.748 | Turkish lira | 2190.00 |
| Egypt. pound | 2.5632 | Kuwaiti dinar | 0.2977 | Sing. $ | 1.9675 | UAE dirham | 3.67 |
| | | Malay. ring. | 2.694 | S. Kor. won | 661.80 | Venez. boliv. | 37.95 |

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

### Forward Rates

Sept. 1

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pound Sterling | 1.5659 | 1.5526 | 1.5469 | Canadian dollar | 1.1822 | 1.1855 | 1.1885 |
| Japanese yen | 144.64 | 144.21 | 143.82 | Swiss franc | 1.6974 | 1.6952 | 1.6931 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.9661 | 1.9629 | 1.9606 | | | | |

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Interest Rates

### Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 4

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc | Yen | ECU | SDR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 8 7/8-9 | 7 1/16-7 3/16 | 7 3/8-7 1/2 | 13 15/16-14 1/16 | 8 15/16-9 1/16 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 5/16-9 7/16 | 8 3/4 |
| 2 months | 8 7/8-9 | 7 1/16-7 3/16 | 7 3/8-7 1/2 | 13 15/16-14 1/16 | 9-9 1/8 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 5/16-9 7/16 | 8 3/4 |
| 3 months | 8 7/8-9 | 7 1/8-7 1/4 | 7 3/8-7 1/2 | 13 7/8-14 1/16 | 9 1/16-9 3/16 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 5/16-9 7/16 | 8 3/4 |
| 6 months | 8 13/16-8 15/16 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 3/8-7 1/2 | 13 7/8-14 | 9 1/8-9 1/4 | 5 3/16-5 5/16 | 9 5/16-9 7/16 | 8 3/4 |
| 1 year | 8 3/4-8 7/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 7 1/4-7 3/8 | 13 5/8-13 3/4 | 9 1/8-9 1/4 | 5 1/8-5 1/4 | 9 5/16-9 7/16 | 8 3/4 |

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

### Key Money Rates

Sept. 4

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| **United States** | | |
| Discount rate | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Prime rate | 10½ | 10½ |
| Federal funds | Clsd. | 8 15/16 |
| Com paper 90-179 days | — | 7.57 |
| 3 month Treasury bills | — | 7.86 |
| 6-month Treasury bills | — | 7.73 |
| 2-month CD's | — | 8.40 |
| 3-month CD's | — | 8.40 |
| **Japan** | | |
| Discount rate | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Call money | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 2-month interbank | 5 15/32 | 5½ |
| 3-month interbank | 5 7/16 | 5 15/32 |
| **West Germany** | | |
| Discount rate | 4½ | 4½ |
| Lombard rate | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Overnight rate | 6.95 | 6.90 |
| 1-month interbank | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 3-month interbank | 7.20 | 7.15 |
| 6-month interbank | 7.30 | 7¼ |
| **Britain** | | |
| Bank base rate | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| Call money | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| 3-month interbank | 14 1/16 | 14.00 |
| 6-month interbank | 14.00 | 13 15/16 |
| **France** | | |
| Intervention rate | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Call money | 8 13/16 | 8 13/16 |
| 1-month interbank | 9.00 | 8 15/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 9⅛ | 9 1/16 |
| 6-month interbank | 9⅛ | 9 1/16 |

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

### Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 4

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 month | 8 7/8 - 9 |
| 2 months | 8 7/8 - 9 |
| 3 months | 8 7/8 - 9 |
| 6 months | 8 7/8 - 9 |
| 1 year | 8 13/16 - 8 15/16 |

Source: Reuters.

### U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 1

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.97
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.578
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

## Gold

Sept. 4

| | A.M. | P.M. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | 359.25 | 358.65 | + 0.20 |
| Luxembourg | — | Clsd. | — |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 360.52 | 360.66 | + 0.30 |
| Zurich | 358.45 | 359.10 | — 0.35 |
| London | 358.75 | 358.85 | — 0.55 |
| New York | — | Clsd. | — |

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

# Iacocca Is Likely to Leave Chrysler at End of 1991

By Doron P. Levin
*New York Times Service*

DETROIT — Lee A. Iacocca, who guided the third-largest U.S. automaker from near ruin to prosperity, has said that he has all but decided to leave the chief executive's post at Chrysler Corp. at the *end of 1991, when his four-year* contract expires.

Mr. Iacocca, 64, said he "might stay behind to help, but in a lower profile, on the board," for an unspecified time.

"I don't have to be the guy who pushes the buttons and runs things," he said.

Instead, he said, he wanted to work to improve the U.S. education system and to teach, possibly at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where an institute on competitiveness bearing his name has been established.

And he wants to spend more time relaxing.

"My kids have told me to slow down," Mr. Iacocca said in a recent interview at his office in Highland Park, Michigan. "I have slowed down. You've got to get out if you want to rest."

A Chrysler spokesman said Mr. Iacocca's comments did not constitute a formal retirement announcement, which would first be made to his family and company directors and employees.

After joining Chrysler as president in October 1978, Mr. Iacocca led the automaker from near bankruptcy to vigorous financial health. But, lately, Chrysler has encountered one of the most competitive automotive markets in history.

Both the company and its chief executive became celebrated comeback stories: Mr. Iacocca had been *ousted from Ford Motor Co.* by Henry Ford II.

During his tenure at Chrysler, he became one of the best-known businessmen in the United States, taking a starring role in Chrysler's advertising and telling his story in two best-selling books.

Last November, he shuffled Chrysler's top management, abolishing a five-man corporate executive committee and consolidating *Gerald Greenwald's position* as Mr. Iacocca's apparent successor. Mr. Greenwald, who will be 54 next Monday, is vice-chairman of the company.

At the time, Mr. Iacocca also said he intended to increase his involvement in Chrysler's business affairs after several years during which, he conceded, his attention had been diverted by the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, a messy divorce and other nonautomotive matters.

From all appearances, as well as reports from top Chrysler executives and engineers, Mr. Iacocca has kept his promise, delving into details like whether the corners are too round on future vehicle models and big issues, like the decision to build a $1 billion engineering and research center in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

But the grueling schedule of a chief executive who also functions as a corporate symbol has clearly become, at times, onerous.

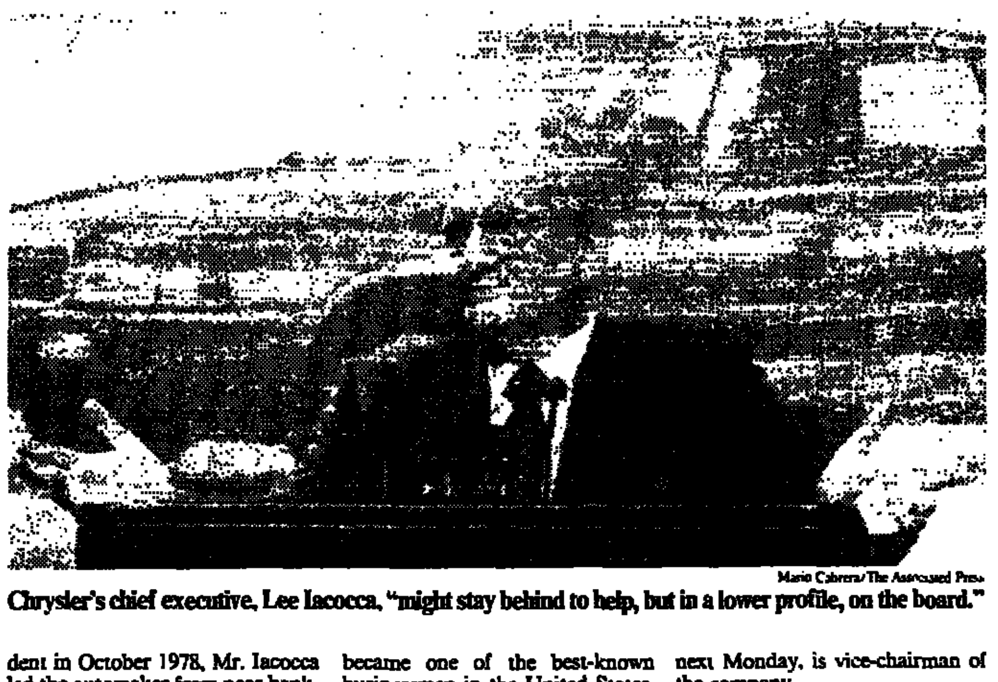
"What day is it today?" Mr. Iacocca asked in jest. "I'm feeling a little punchy." He said his recent itinerary included Malcolm Forbes's birthday party in Morocco, Chrysler's new-model introduction to 3,500 dealers in Reno, Nevada, and a review of car, truck and minivan designs at a styling studio in Carlsbad, California, followed by his return to Detroit.

Energetic and sharp-tongued, Mr. Iacocca approaches his 65th birthday on Oct. 25 very much the *lion in winter, retaining a considerable* zest for an industry he joined as a trainee at Ford 43 years ago.

Tom Gale, Chrysler's chief designer, said Mr. Iacocca still passed judgment on nearly every product emerging from Chrysler's styling studio, a process that often places his tastes in conflict with those of designers less than half his age.

"We were trying to make these

See IACOCCA, Page 11



Mario Cabrera/The Associated Press
Chrysler's chief executive, Lee Iacocca, "might stay behind to help, but in a lower profile, on the board."

# Industrielle Stock Soars As Raised Bid Expected

By Jacques Neher
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Compagnie Industrielle's stock, trading Monday on the Paris Bourse for the first time in a month, was quoted at 14,620 French francs ($2,194), 12 percent above the price of about 13,000 francs offered Aug. 8 in the hostile bid made by Compagnie Financière de Suez.

Analysts said that while there was little stock traded, the price reflected the market's expectation that Suez would increase its 23.8 *billion franc offer, already the* biggest ever made in France.

Reinforcing that message, they said, was the market's continuing lack of interest in the shares of Groupe Victoire, France's second-largest insurance company, which is 40 percent owned by Industrielle and is the prime target of the Suez bid.

Victoire's stock fell 30 francs to 1,793, more than 10 percent under Suez's second, and increased, offer price of 2,000 francs.

Suez's offer, which expires Sept. 18, is to buy the 81.5 percent of Industrielle stock it does not already own. If a majority of the *stock is tendered.* Suez, which already owns 30 percent of Victoire, then would offer to buy the last 30 percent.

"The market is telling us that Suez will raise its bid for Industrielle," said Erich Daehler, banking analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew. "At the same time, with Victorie falling, it's telling us that the bid, as structured, won't be successful."

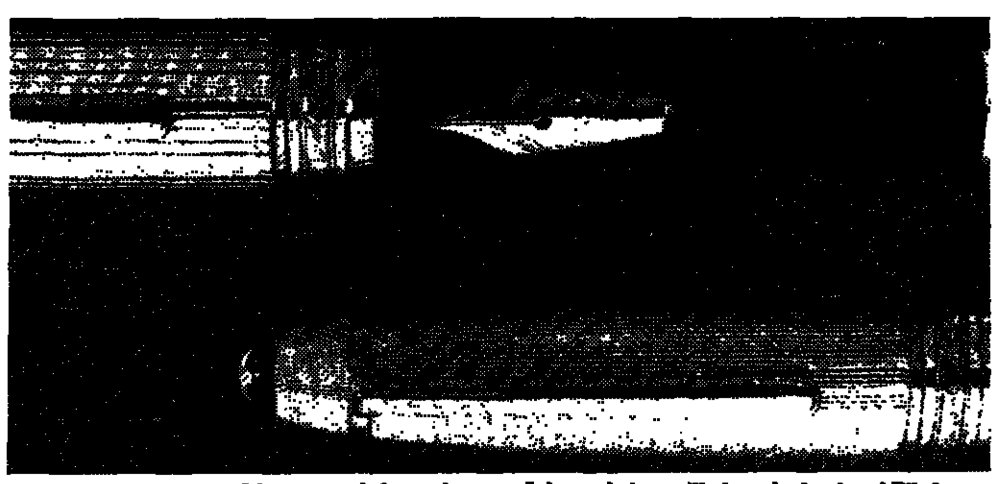
A Suez spokeswoman had no comment, though, over the weekend, Renaud de la Genière, the chairman of Suez, said he saw no reason to raise the bid since there had been no counteroffer.

Jean-Marc Vernes, the chairman of Industrielle, on Friday backed away from making a counteroffer, *instead choosing a strategy aimed* at blocking Suez from getting a majority of Industrielle's shares. In particular, he challenged Suez's offer price. He claimed that, a day before launching its public bid, Suez had offered him 16,000 francs a share for the 25.3 percent stake he controls in Industrielle through the Société Centrale d'Investissement.

Suez acknowledged the 16,000-franc offer, but said it had carried extended payment terms that would have made it equal to the 13,000-franc offer now on the table. Mr. Vernes denied there were any such terms.

While Industrielle's stock was quoted significantly higher than the offer price, only 8,000 shares changed hands — about one-half a

See SUEZ, Page 10



Montblanc's expensive Meisterstück fountain pens: Ink was being spilled on the bankers' Filofaxes.

# Montblanc: A Leak Writ Large

## *Cost-Cutting on Meisterstück Pens Wasn't a Masterstroke*

By Warren Getler
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The makers of the Montblanc fountain pen like to regard their product as the Rolls-Royce of writing instruments.

But, over the past year or two, the British-owned company's most expensive models — one of which retails at more than $270 — have had a problem: they leaked.

Up-and-coming young bankers in the City were complaining that ink was being spilled on their Filofaxes.

The company tried to keep a tight seal on the matter.

Executives at Montblanc-Simplo GmbH, the Hamburg-based subsidiary of the London-based conglomerate, Alfred Dunhill Ltd., say the problem has been corrected. But, they acknowledge, a number of leaky, Meisterstück 149 and 146 pens are still in circulation.

The genesis of the problem appears to be a case of cost-cutting gone awry.

According to Jürgen Cäsar, the Hamburg-based export-sales manager for Europe, executives at the Hamburg plants, where the gold-tipped fountain pens have been made for eight decades, had been searching for ways to "increase output" of the fast-selling Meisterstück line.

To "produce at the standard of 15 years ago" in a much larger volume would have been uneconomic, he said in a telephone interview. So, the company decided to seek ways to "cut down on costs and overhead," and changed the "standard" of a certain part of the delicate pen, called the forepart or

See PENS, Page 11

# Ford Link For Saab Discussed

## *Sweden Carmaker Posts Large Loss*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

STOCKHOLM — Saab-Scania AB, the Swedish conglomerate whose auto division is suffering mounting losses, said Monday that it was holding talks with Ford Motor Co. of the United States about possible cooperation.

The announcement lifted Saab's restricted A-shares on the otherwise weaker Stockholm stock exchange; the stock added 9 kroner to 235 kroner ($35.37). The shares fell heavily Friday after reports about the car unit's problems, prompting the exchange authorities to ask Saab for an explanation.

"Because these discussions are still at an early stage," Saab said of its talks with Ford, "it would not be proper to speculate on their possible outcome." The company added that it had had contacts with other carmakers but did not identify them.

Earlier it was believed that Saab was talking to Fiat SpA of Italy, but Fiat denied this.

Also Monday, Saab announced that its auto division suffered a loss of 800 million kroner in the first half of 1989. A comparative figure for 1988 was not given.

The car division's financial performance, Saab said, would "*continue at the same pace*" *for the* balance of the year. Earlier, a report on Swedish Radio had said that the auto division faced losses of 2 billion kroner both this year and in 1990.

Saab-Scania said group pretax profit for the first half fell 30 percent to 902 million kroner, from 1.29 billion kroner the year before, on sales that rose 11.8 percent to 23.05 billion kroner from 20.62 billion.

"Overall, as we have said before, we expect a significant decline in *results for the Saab-Scania group* for the whole year," the company said in a statement.

Saab said that its truck division continued to perform well, with first-half sales rising to 8.7 billion kroner from 7.3 billion.

Saab-Scania's president, Georg Karnsund, said the car division problem was "too small volumes with too high costs."

"In principle," he said at a press conference, "we would like to see a partner who could give us increased volumes in sales. Ford would give us this." But he said the company was also carrying out a rationalization plan in an attempt to "stand on its own feet."

"We do not expect this program to start helping our results before 1990 or 1991," Mr. Karnsund said. The program includes plans to cut the work force by *1,500 to 2,000* people in order to cut costs.

Poor U.S. sales meant that the company had a stock of 3,000 unsold cars in the United States.

Mr. Karnsund said he had been discussing a deal with Ford for some time. "Everything is at an early stage until the contract is signed. We've been talking to Ford for several months," he said.

Asked why Ford was interested in Saab-Scania, Mr. Karnsund said, "In general terms a mass producer often has the need to associate itself with a top-of-the-line product. That could be one reason."

Analysts said that talks between Saab and Ford are more likely to center on joint development of a new car model than Ford taking an equity stake in in the Swedish company.

"Certainly one of the things Saab can offer Ford is its advanced techniques in car building," said Ulf Hellzen, an analyst at PKbanken.

*(Reuters, AP)*

# U.S. Cites 6 Japanese Practices for Trade Surplus

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — U.S. officials criticized six aspects of the Japanese economic system on Monday and urged the country to quickly correct its policies and reduce its large trade surplus.

U.S. representatives complained during trade talks about everything from Japan's complex goods-distribution system to its excess savings, arguing that limits on consumption discouraged imports. The Americans said the problems threatened the relationship between the two countries.

"We urged them to solve them quickly," said one U.S. participant in the talks, who asked not to be identified. "Success," he said, "is vital to our bilateral relationship."

Monday's talks were the first in series of discussions planned over the next nine months. The talks are targeted at the causes of the huge trade surpluses that *Japan runs* with the United States, on the order of $50 billion per year.

The nine-hour session lasted *one-and-a-half* hours longer than planned and was taken up with U.S. criticism of Japan. On Tuesday, Tokyo will have its chance to attack U.S. economic faults.

The U.S. participants listed six Japanese policies as trade impediments on Monday:

● Excess savings. The United States argued the Japanese government is needlessly running a budget surplus, limiting consumption and thus imports.

● Inefficient land use. America wants Japan to do away with tax laws and regulations it says keeps land idle. One negotiator mentioned increasing Japanese leisure time and using some land for recreational purposes. Increased time away from work is seen as boosting consumption and imports.

● The complicated goods distribution system. American observers have said Japanese goods go through four wholesale distributors, compared with fewer than two in the United States. The large number of small stores also makes it hard for foreign companies to enter the market, U.S. representatives said.

● Pricing mechanisms that discourage consumption. "We wonder," said one American, "why products made in Japan are typically much less expensive in the United States than they are in Japan." Last year, Japan's Economic Planning Agency found that compact cars cost 64 percent more in Tokyo than in New York, and color televisions 100 percent more.

● Exclusive business practices, such as bid-rigging by construction companies and group boycotts.

● The *keiretsu* system, which links Japanese companies in large industrial groupings bound by business ties. Critics charge that it impedes foreign sales efforts in Japan and hinders imports.

The U.S. participants portrayed themselves as friends of American *businessmen* and Japanese *consumers* in arguing for fundamental changes in Japan's economy. They said Japanese people would have a greater choice of goods at lower prices if the country adjusted its policies.

The United States has in recent years let the dollar collapse in value while its trade negotiators have tried to get Japan to import more American products. But despite some progress, the trade deficit with Japan remains about what it was in 1985. In May, the United States proposed the new negotiations.

"Washington clearly expects something dramatic from these talks," said Joseph A. Grimes Jr., a former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo. "It may happen if there is a friendly effort by both sides. The problem is, it's always easier to solve someone else's problem than your own."

*In the past, Japan* has listed structural impediments in the United States that it blames for America's poor export performance. Among these are the budget deficit, the low savings and investment rate and the failure to support research and development, and education.

In Japan's view, these practices have led America to squander its future. It sees American corporations as being too concerned with quick profits and leveraged buyouts and not investing in the production of goods and services for quality-conscious Japanese consumers.

The talks on these and other structural issues are to include officials of the U.S. State Department, the Treasury and the Office of the United States Trade Representative and Japanese officials in the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and International Trade and Industry.

The two sides have agreed to an interim statement next spring setting out the progress they have made and a final report next summer detailing future actions planned, U.S. officials said.

*(Reuters, NYT)*

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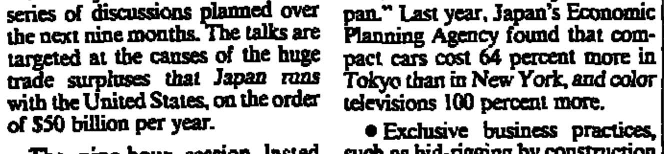
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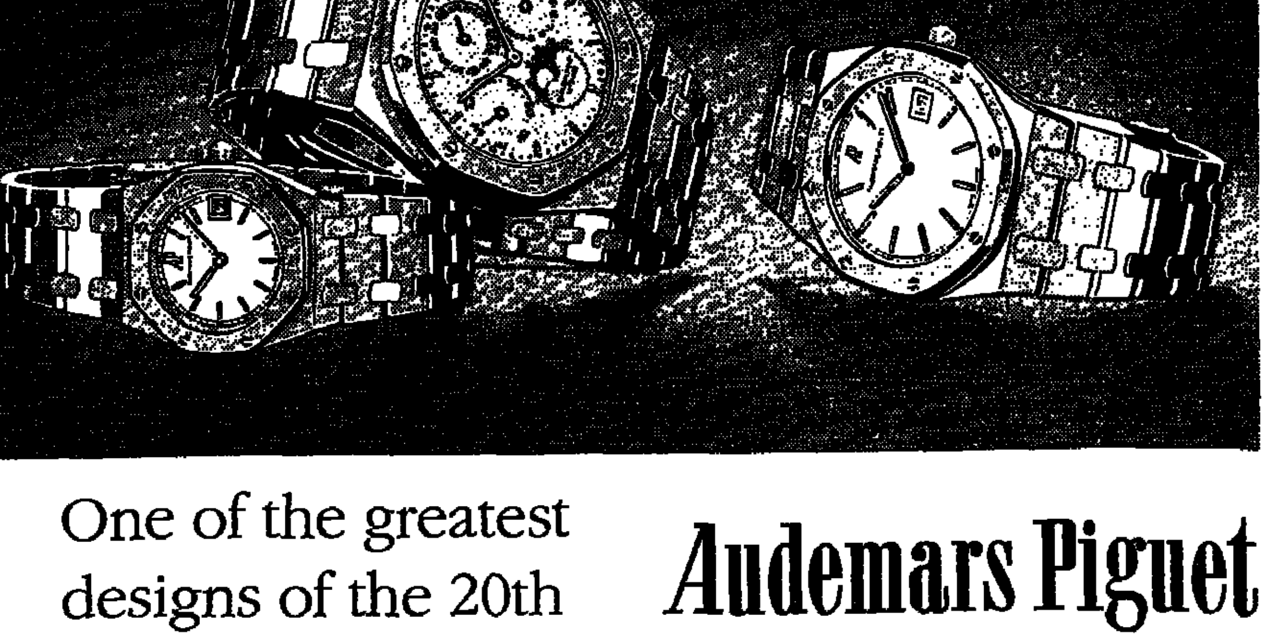
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# Swiss Firms Adia, Inspectorate Set Full Merger

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BERN — Adia SA, the world's second-largest temporary employment group, and Inspectorate International, the Swiss quality-control concern, said Monday they will extend an exchange of minority stakes made last January into a full merger.

The merger will create a group with combined annual sales of more than 5 billion Swiss francs (about $2.9 billion) and about 13,600 employees.

A joint statement said Inspectorate shareholders would trade their holdings for Adia bearer shares and participation certificates. Adia shares will, before that, be split, changing their nominal value from 200 Swiss francs ($117.65) to 100 francs.

Adia, which is based in Lausanne, also will convert its registered shares into bearer shares open to foreigners and increase its capital by means of a one-to-one rights issue of new stock.

After the announcement, Adia bearer shares rose strongly on the Zurich Stock Exchange, to close at 9,200 Swiss francs against Friday's close of 9,010. The company's registered shares were unchanged at 4,700 francs.

With January's announcement that Inspectorate and Adia were exchanging minority shareholdings, Adia's stock had risen to 768 francs on speculation that there would be a full takeover.

Inspectorate shares inched up in early trading Monday, to 2,440 francs from 2,420.

Inspectorate reported a 1988 group net profit of 109 million francs, up from 85.6 million the year before. In the same period, Adia's group net profit rose to 95.5 million francs from 74.8 million.

Both companies have grown rapidly in recent years, and both have actively bought up other concerns around the world.

The merger announcement followed the news Thursday that Inspectorate was selling its 80 percent stake in Harpener AG, a West German property and holding company, to Omni Holding AG, the parent company of Inspectorate, which controls a wide range of companies in Europe.

Inspectorate's chief executive, Werner K. Rey, said then his company was acquiring 20 percent of Adia's capital and 40 percent of the voting rights. Adia's stake in Inspectorate was not disclosed.

Monday's statement said the exchange of Inspectorate stock for Adia shares would be carried out one-for-one, after the restructuring of Adia's capital.

It said the merged company would specialize in temporary employment and personnel services, inspection, testing and security.

It also would also continue its consultancy, engineering and information-technology business.

Adia's chief executive, Yves J. Paternot, has said he wants the company to concentrate on its core services business.

Adia's opening to foreign investors follows similar moves within the last 10 months by two Swiss food giants, Nestlé SA and Jacobs Suchard AG. *(Reuters, AFP)*


ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Sept. 4, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 24.03
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 100.00
(w) Currency Units $ 100.00
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 621.13
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 267.70
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 328.57
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 134.60
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 942.00*
(d) Conbar SF 1888.00*
(d) Equibaer America $ 1772.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1677.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1701.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2402.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 969.00*
(d) Swissbar SF 2614.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,303.47
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,178.81
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 257,046.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 11,628.01
BNP INTERFUNDS
(w) Interbond Fund $ 191.95
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(w) Intercurrency Managed $ 10.76
(w) Interequity French Offer $ 15.06
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 20.88
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(w) Interlux Capital Belgian LF 58,484.00
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(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap. FF 11,335.45
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF LF 69,206.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU ECU 1,281.98
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernesey 0481 26614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 12.16
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 10.23
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 32.79
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 9.18*
(w) Diverbond SF 84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 19.01
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 19.77
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 16.60
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(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 28.98
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,284.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 11.66
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 11.66
(w) France International FF 105.45
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 124,718.49
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 273.59
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 277.55
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 110.40
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN $ 9,928.00
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(w) IPNA-3 $ 1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund $ 13.40
(w) The Siam Fund $ 19.07
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 13.09
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 1040.82
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1013.94
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 96.84
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.14
(d) Pri-Tech $ 1245.10
(d) Source Sicav $ 11.30
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
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(b) Cursitor BP General Fund DM156.12
(b) Eagle Fund LF 11080.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.13
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund* $ 75.58
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(b) Opportunities Fund $ 902.79
(b) Prifirst $ 531.53
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(b) Rente Plus BF 56070.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 53713.98
(t) Select. Horizon FF FF 56951.35
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 10682.00
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BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) BSS Bond Fund SF 84.08*
(w) BSS Intelsec. SF 1970.36
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B.F.A.C.M.
(w) Ecu Multiplacement ECU 1185.29
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 12.54
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(d) $ Bond $ 13.10
(w) Non-$ Bond DM 31.49
(w) Global Equity $ 17.04
(w) Global Bond $ 13.19
(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.45
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 6.85
B.W. MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(t) Global Bond Fund ECU 11.15
(t) European Securities Fund. ECU 14.24
(t) French Securities Fund FF 132.88
(t) North American Secu.Fund. $ 11.74
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.68
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES FF 5,783.46
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,066.68
(d) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,759.82
(d) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,295.64
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier FF 5,718.93
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 119.60
(w) Callander Fund-Asset $ 107.92
(w) Callander Fund-Span. Ptas 10.762
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 94.51
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 37.33
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 116,873.33
(w) CFI Long Terme FF1148,091.94
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 11305.18
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 11684.60
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios $ 1302.09
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1315.57
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1128.61
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro ECU 1055.28
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 982.05
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1063.85
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1069.43
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 146.61
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 11506.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 127.03
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 133.12
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 141.30
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond $ 110.88
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 104.20
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 10638.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 229.66151
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 11.98925
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 12.49791
(w) Global Equities $ 9.95000
(w) Global Money Market $ 11.53000
(w) Global Bonds $ 11.33000
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 35.93
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 11.20
(w) CM North Amer Grth $ 9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 58,574.23
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 55,107.35
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 59,570.18
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd £ 106.74
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 1,010.83
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,037.44
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,070.61
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN101,065.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 11.52
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 12.10
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A ecu 14.11
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B ecu 14.05
CODEVALOR SICAV
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse SF 1928.00
(w) C.Rendement US$ $ 1415.50
(w) C.Croissance Dollar $ 1566.14
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling £ 1021.23
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2153.06
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term $ 10.46*
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency. ecu 10.14*
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 12.27*
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 83.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 102.70
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 124.15
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 114.72
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 11,035.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 104.00
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 160.40
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 183.02
(d) CSF International SF 151.25
(d) Actions Suisses SF 662.50
(d) Europa-Valor SF 224.75
(d) Energie-Valor SF 169.50
(d) Canasec SF 705.00
(d) Ussec SF 847.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 233.00
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 156.61
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 103.58
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 118.67
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 256.05
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 256.05
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 101.16
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 112.50
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 98.56
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 103.94
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 101.10
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 111.63
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 102.01
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 115.40
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1422.76
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1231.89
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1499.93
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 115,803.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 46.34
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 82.30
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01) 9209797
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd $ 165.10
(w) Winchester Capital $ 107.70
(w) Winchester Holdings FF 143.76
(w) Winchester Holdings $ 14.98
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S ECU 1190.32
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S ECU 1143.90
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiCvBd. ECU 12.07
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 35.94
(w) Worldwide Special $ 836.18
(m) Winch Ful.Diversified $ 15.96
(m) Winch Ful.Orion Series $ 22.91
(m) Winchester Frontier $ 197.80
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $ 93.07
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier :0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid. $ 13.49 Offer $ 13.905
@(d)Cap.: Bid. $ 19.24 Offer $ 19.837
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.1105
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.7215
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3548
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9656
(w) Long Term $ 30.3255
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Ratter, (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF $ 359.33
(d) ESP $ 170.18
(d) EMR $ 102.82
ELDERS SWITZ.(838) 34 79 79
(w) Elders Intl Bid SF 110.50 Offer SF 117.00
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 100.25 Offer AS 106.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 12.23
(w) Global A FL 13.17
(w) North America A FL 11.45
(w) UK Equities £ 11.67
(w) UK Small Co. £ 11.04
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Comete $ 767.22
(w) Meteore Y 130,357.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1890.08
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pountv Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. Ptfl. $ 21.69
(d) British Equity Portfolio $ 10.00
(d) Ecu Bond Portfolio ECU 10.00
(w) European Equity Ptfl. $ 39.39
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl. $ 10.00
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl. $ 10.00
(d) North American Bond Ptfl. $ 10.00
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl. $ 89.21
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ 10.00
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. £ 10.00
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Ptfl. $ 10.00
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.00
(w) Amer. Mal. Equity Ptfl. $ 10.69
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl. $ 12.75
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d) New Europe Fund $ 10.27
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 10.22
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Com. $ 121.33
(m) Fid. Amr.Vol.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.25
(m) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Com. $ 68.07
(m) Fid. Amr.Vol.III Cum Pref. $ 102.44
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 138.33
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 17.86
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 165.28
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 339.02
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.)
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 11.21
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.82
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 17.25
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 47.03
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 24.43
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 13.78
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 13.39
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 98.74
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 19.75
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 33.72
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 70.22
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.08
(d) European Portfolio $ 1.64
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.35
(d) South East Asian Portfolio $ 0.98
(d) U.K. Portfolio $ 1.14
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio $ 0.95
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl. £ 10.34
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.21
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(d) Portfolio Estimate $ 0.8912
FOCUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.67
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd £ 47.40
(w) Gold Income $ 3.67
(w) Gold Appreciation $ 3.64
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w)Gaia HedgeI $ 91.62*Red $ 90.56
(w)Gaia HedgeII $ 138.21*Red $ 134.03
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(w) GAM (CH) America SF 1359.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1517.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1698.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45-La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.504
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.844
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.143
(d) Yen Deposit Y 509.600
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.149
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd AS 1.083
(d) French Franc Deposit fd FF 10.40
(d) N. American $ 1.75
(d) Japan Y 705.00
(d) Pacific Basin Y 313.00
(d) International growth $ 2.93
(d) British £ 2.38
(d) Sterling Gilt £ 1.06
(d) International Bond $ 1.15
(d) Yen Convertible bond Y 2985.00
(d) European Fund DM 6.09
(d) E.C.U. Fund ECU 0.99
(d) Australasian fund $ 0.37
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.97
(d) Emerging Markets Fund $ 1.31
(d) Global Resources Fund $ 0.81
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 1013.42
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 222.5098
(w) State St. American $ 317.78
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 26.52
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 115.00
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 10,140.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,640.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) Futurgam S.A. $ 152.36
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 246.24
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 260.22
(w) GAM Australia Inc $ 162.91
(w) GAM Asean Inc $ 154.11*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 109.17*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 130.86*
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 186.82
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 28.24
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 114.73
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 263.99
(w) GAM France Inc FF 1469.62
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 124.67
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 110.44
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 181.69*
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 163.62
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 417.17
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 101.42*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 102.29
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 101.03
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 101.07*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,059.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 124.49
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 483.11
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 166.30*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 198.73
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 100.87
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 107.21
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 456.48
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 182.64
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 161.14
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 131.53
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 272.20
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 226.37*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 94.99*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 101.64*
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 94.48
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 12,007.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.26
(r) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 45.74
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 13.73
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 32.33
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 35.18
(w) G.T.Biotech/Health Fund $ 9.69
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.55
(w) G.T. Britain Fund £ 8.53
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.88
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 21.55
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 29.94
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 30.98
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 14.35
(w) G.T.Global Technology Fd $ 16.08
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 23.51
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 11.07
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 11.58
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 11.73
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 6.91
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 31.44
(w) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $ 9.42
(w) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl. $ 10.06
(w) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £ 8.73
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 34.57
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 10.32
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund $ 10.54
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 13.19
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 18.71
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 39.93
(d) European Equity Fund DM 18.97
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.75
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 25.67
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 19.98
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 51.23
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 84.98
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 557.65
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 215.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,773.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 209.22
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 109.59
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 113.92
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl FL 214.17
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 104.03
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 104.41
(w) Iam Europe 90/70 ECU 101.07
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 106.44
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 107.80
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 17.28
(d) Int. Belgo Fund LF 3348.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6973.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1266.28
(d) Int.World Fund $ 101.03
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1041.57
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 17,786.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 27.17
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 90.84
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 59.25
(d) J.F European $ 11.19
(d) J.F International $ 13.75
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.12
KIDDER, PEABODY & Co. INC.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 944.60
THE LIBERTY FUNDS U.S. 806-763-5959
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 100.00
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mrs. C. Berteletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222.
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 114.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 195.60
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 245.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income SF 287.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 164.65*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 252.30
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos $ 18.57
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Alubal Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ N/C
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 39.34
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 14.60
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 20.79
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 29.27
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 18.51
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.75
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 13.03
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 10.60
(m) Fbma Mint Gtd Plc $ 113.32
(m) Mint Se Res Ltd (BNP) $ 103.17
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 10.91
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Sterling Class £ 4.79
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.47
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd $ 12.27
(d) Global equity Portfolio $ 10.91
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.78
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio $ 13.42
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.41
(d) US Federal Securities $ 9.93
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.04
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 11.00
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Ptl. $ 10.87
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 10.26
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolio £ 10.55
(d) US Dollar Portfolio $ 10.69
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 1013.00
MIMBRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.458
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 14.21
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.216
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.937
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 3.124
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.173
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.404*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.994
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.81
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.129
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1865
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 17.5000
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 13.22*
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 156.24
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam,
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 2.29
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 39.40
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 10.55
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 20.57
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 16.26
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 15.06
(w) Japanese Yen $ 26.15
(w) Pound Sterling £ 15.92
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.96
(w) Dutch Florin FL 13.03
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.68
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.90
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 12.73
(w) European Currency ECU 14.38
(w) Convertibles $ 11.38
(w) French Franc F 103.70
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 10.41
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,006.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 137.20
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,383.96
(d) Far East Growth Fund $ 147.54
(d) Luxor $ 8.10
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,219.00
(d) Pareurope Growth $ 21.11
(d) Parinter Fund $ 226.07
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 150.75
(d) Europhenix ECU 203.01
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 12.29
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,330.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,432.00
(w) Obli-Franc FF 1,513.53
(w) Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,163.22
(w) Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,298.73
(w) Obligestion SF 91.00
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,207.44
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,285.95
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' Y 109,012.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' Y 115,061.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 1,064.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,174.94
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,455.05
(w) Parjapon Y 3,600.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2064.47
(m) Nascal Ltd $ 1226.10
(m) Select Equities Ltd $ 961.28
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1643.89
(m) Uadvec Ltd $ 275.28
(m) Value N.V. $ 2156.39
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
POB 243, 1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 38.91
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 26.14
(w) DP Energy Resources. $ 43.41
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 61.90
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 56.84
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 354.15
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 257.15
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 25.18
(d) Pioneer II $ 21.60
PUTNAM
(m) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 16.33
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 13.63
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.61
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 113.30
(d) Rolinco FL 113.20
(d) Rorento FL 62.20
(d) Rodamco FL 162.30
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Seo) $ 187.64
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 6.09
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 15.42
+(w)RBC European Fund $ 12.33
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 41.69
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 55.55
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.34
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 38.71
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd $ 16.61*
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel: (352) 489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d)Alpha UK £ 1.29
(d)Alpha US$ $ 1.34
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 5.79
(d)Alpha Japanese Y 1040.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.14
(d)Alpha European ECU 1.16
(d)Gold Share $ 1.06
BOND FUNDS
(d)Sterling Pound £ 104.58
(d)US$ Bond US$ 108.04
(d)Deutschmark Bond DM 50.61
(d)Alpha Worldwide SF 56.84
RESERVE FUNDS
(d)Sterling Reserve £ 10.950
(d)US$ Reserve $ 10.589
(d)Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.411
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 10.50
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)
(d) IP Global Balanced $ 11.47
(d) IP Precious Metals $ 9.81
(d) IP Global Bond $ 10.43
(d) IP US Share $ 12.55
(d) IP Global Equity $ 12.43
(d) IP Pacific Equity $ 11.44
(d) IP Euro Equity $ 12.99
(d) IP US Govt-securities $ 10.98
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w)Equity Intl Acc $ 11.42
(w)Equity Intl Inc $ 10.68
(w)Equity Global $ 1.09
(w)Equity Far East $ 1.78
(w)Equity Gold $ 0.92
(w)Equity Japan Y 129.00
(w)Equity Nordic $ 1.20
(d)Equity U.K. £ 1.17
(d)Equity Continental Europe $ 1.10
(d)Equity Mediterranean $ 1.16
(d)Equity North America $ 1.18
(d)Bond DEM DM 0.97
(w)Bond Intl Acc $ 7.68
(w)Bond Intl Inc $ 6.41
(d)Bond Sweden SEK 10.10
(d)Bond Dollar $ 0.99
(w)High Income Acc $ 0.97
(w)High Income Inc $ 0.90
(w)Multicurrency $ 1.0493
(d)FRF FF 1.0319
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 11.48
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 21.85
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 87.20
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.30
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1650.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 11.66
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 11.34
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 555.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.27
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 12.65
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1650.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 11.01
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 10.97
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 11.79
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 111.87
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 10.92
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 105.11
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(d) SHB Bond Fund $ 42.51
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 51.66
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 11.72
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.11
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 9.46
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 10.15
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 9.94
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 541.00
(d) AngloValor £ 205.27
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 629.68
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 106.21
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 137.53
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 118.71
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 103.09
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 120.93
(d) FranceValor FF 1899.37
(d) GermaniaValor DM 508.64
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 575.80
(d) ItalValor Lit 536,121.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 423.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 5726.77
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1302.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 109.43
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec SF 107.69
(d) Swissvalor SF 426.75
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 82.50
(d) UniversalFund SF 135.69
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11,942.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Inf opps.fund $ 2.04
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. $ 11.47
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM N/C
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 6.47
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. £ N/C
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 11.93
(d) Thornton European Fund $ 4.57
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.27
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 25.84
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 21.86
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 52.79
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd. $ 30.16
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 11.98
(d) Thor.Ltl. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 20.91
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 6.98
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund. $ 9.95
(w) The Global Access Fund. $ 9.69
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.38
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 47.59
(d) Eurobond $ 27.93
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.29
(d) Overseas $ 29.33
(d) Tiger $ 38.68
(d) High Yield Bond £ 70.00
(d) Marunouchi £ 84.10
(d) Far Eastern £ 597.30
(d) Gilt £ 510.80
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar £ 1.398
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg £ 108.10
(d) 1992 £ 284.40
(d) Wall Street £ 269.80
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Buildgs £ 103.90*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 990.64
(d) M-FUND SF 1135.64
(d) M-Distribution SF 106.31
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 10.36
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 44.75
(d) Bond-Invest SF 65.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 850.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 205.50
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 108.50
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 215.50
(d) Eurit SF 364.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 233.00
(d) Francit Shares SF 229.50
(d) Germac Shares SF 227.50
(d) Globinvest Shares SF 122.00
(d) Gold-Invest Shares SF 267.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh SF 245.00
(d) Itac Shares SF 245.00
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1711.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 239.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 282.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 521.29
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds SF YEN 87,072
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirento DM 41.80
(d) Unifonds DM 35.00
(d) Unirak DM 83.30
(d) Unizins DM 114.65
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 11.28
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 13.09
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.51
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 8.93
(d) Univers Sav Nat Res C$ 6.61
vHOYTEMA & CHAUSSEE Brussels 5118933
(m) vH&C Managed Fut. Index $ 188.00
Other Funds
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'96 $ 9.97
(w) Actirossinse $ 478.61
(d) Actifinance Intl $ 840.28
(w) Actigestion FF 1120.45
(w) Activest Intl $ 23.21
(d) Amvabel FL 98.00
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 266.92
(b) Ariane $ 3,454.33
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 100.97
(d) Atlas Fund SF 129.79
(r) Australia Fund $ 13.69
(d) Bahamas Superfund $ 987.00
(b) Blao Manad Bond Fund $ 181.12
(d) Berg Norden Sicav $ 14.53
(d) Berg Trust Sicav $ 125.91
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund $ 11.80
(w) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 25.60
(w) Bonds Currency & Int. $ 87.28
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 120.10
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 10.18
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1229.00
(d) Cash Gestion FF 9586.67
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 123.30
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 34.39
(w) Columbia Securities FL 116.52
(m) Commod. Gld. Fund/USA $ 27.63
(d) Conquerer Fund Ltd $ 97.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 18.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 61.94
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 253.96
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 11152.12
(d) D.G.C. $ 189.07
(m) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND $ 93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1052.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1142.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 23.85
(w) Dreyfus America Fund $ 17.73
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl. $ 64.64
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 1022.03
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 11.17
(d) Esprit Sicav ECU 1243.76*
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd. $ 10.84
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 75.30
(d) Europe 1992 $ 9.80
(m) Fatum Fund $ N/C
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 137.30
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 56.35
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 39,147.24
(w) F.I.T. Fund H FF 108.91
(d) Fanditalia $ 78.16
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 212.10
(d) Forexfund Limited $ 9.11
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 77.88
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd DM 164.11
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 42.48
(w) Future Div.Fund $ 30,175.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 17.70
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2244.76
(d) Green Line France FF 736.79
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 284.94
(w) Health 2000 Ltd $ 11.19
(w) Hestia Funds $ 154.94
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1860.19
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 193.14
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 48,181.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 15.25
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 10.99
(w) Interecu Fund ECU 1216.16
(m)Interface Fund Ltd. $ 151.44
(d) Interfund SA $ 39.28
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 390.77
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.71
(w) Intersec SA $ 3597.43
(d) Investa DWS DM 73.83
(w) Inremet $ 10.06
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 45.56
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 9,523.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 214.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 311.87
(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 9838.00
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 251.76
(d) KML-II High Yield 01/09/89 $ 910.33
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 45.87
(w) LACO International $ 7.49
(d) Liquibaer $ 1765.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 99.03
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 10.08
(w) Luxfund $ 104.32
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 134.55
(w)ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV $ 10.59
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 41.33
(d) NCA FUND $ 11.16
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 188.88
(m) NMT Citadel Bond $ 114.82
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s $ 111.07
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 15.88
(d) Namura-Cap Int Eq Fd $ 14.26
(d) Nordmix Lit 11533.00
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 274.07
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 137.58
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1200.33
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 10.39
(m) PAM Futures Trad. $ 929.85
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 122.51
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.25/08/88 $ 9.23
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund $ 0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 14294.88
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.Id $ 9.68*
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 363.90
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 11.23
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++ $ 31.40
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ N/C
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 18.79
(w) Spectrofund Ltd. $ 15.80x
(w) SP International S.A. $ 5129.87
(m)SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 1034.52
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A $ 6.48
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 1181.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 69.79
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 10.19
(w) The Optimum Fund $ 1244.56
(m)The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.09
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav $ 10.79
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 36681.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 81.00
(w) Trans Europe Fund NV $ N/C
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD $ 4552.63
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 215.54
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3774.79
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1993.50
(w) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1406.70
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 77.96
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 67.39
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1529.55
(d) Uni Capital Fund $ 1718.80
(d) Univers Bonds DM 132.55
(d) Vanderbilt Assets $ 18.13
(d) Vesper Tr 'A' FF 1018.03
(d) Vesper Tr 'B' FF 993.84
(d) Vesper Tr 'C' FF 1397.05
(d) Vesper Tr 'D' FF 988.88
(d) Victoria Fund $ 23,000.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.13
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 11.54
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 11.83
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 90,472.00

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked. + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl 3% prelim. charge; = - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; ¢ - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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# Hooker Has Potential H.K. Buyer

*Agence France-Presse*

SYDNEY — A Hong Kong businessman, Y.S. Lo, wants to take a look at the collapsed Australian property group Hooker Corp. and is prepared to put 100 million Australian dollars ($76 million) up front to do so, analysts said Monday.

In a letter to Hooker's 45 creditor banks, Mr. Lo's Richfield International Investments Ltd. proposed an 11th-hour plan to "rescue Hooker and its subsidiaries as a going concern in order to preserve asset values in Australia and the United States."

Richfield proposed to acquire at least 65 percent of Hooker if its plan was approved.

The letter, circulated by Richfield's corporate adviser in Australia, Wardley James Capel, proposed a loan of $76 million to Hooker's provisional liquidator, John Harkness, as working capital, in exchange for security over assets ahead of existing lenders.

Those lenders would then agree to withhold demands for payment until at least Nov. 30 while Richfield carried out a detailed review of Hooker's operations to decide whether an appropriate reconstruction plan could be put together.

Business sources said that proposed asset sales, including that of the L. J. Hooker real-estate franchises, were already well advanced.

An analyst said that Mr. Lo's proposal appeared to be aimed at providing him access to confidential information known only to the liquidator about the company's situation.

Hooker went into voluntary liquidation on July 26, owing more than $1.4 billion to about 45 local and foreign banks, against assets of $1.85 billion.

Earlier this year, Mr. Lo bailed out a U.S. hotel ownership and management concern, Aircoa Cos., with a package of loans before, taking 51 percent of the group. In April, the concern was renamed Regal-Aircoa Cos.

# Bowater Makes Bid to Halt Another

## Offer for Norton Opax Aims to Stop De La Rue Takeover

*Reuters*

LONDON — Bowater Industries PLC threw a wrench into a takeover bid by Norton Opax PLC on Monday, seeking to buy the three-quarters of that company it did not already own to derail an offer for a third printer.

Bowater, which took a 25.5 percent stake in Norton Opax earlier this year, said that company had not been cooperative and had not warned it that it would bid for De La Rue Co., which prints banknotes for 90 countries and makes electronic-payment and other identification systems.

On Monday, Bowater said it raised its holdings to 31 percent of Norton Opax common stock and 29.99 percent of the voting rights, through open-market purchases.

Norton Opax rejected the bid, which Bowater said valued the company at £382 million ($594.4 million), claiming it did not reflect the concern's true value or the benefits from its planned hostile takeover of De La Rue.

Bowater, which has packaging and building-materials operations in addition to printing, made its bid conditional on Norton Opax shareholders rejecting the De La Rue offer. It said it would vote against that £484.2 million bid, which was made Aug. 21.

Norton Opax urged its shareholders not to act on the Bowater offer and instead to vote for the De La Rue proposal at a meeting scheduled for Sept. 15.

Bowater said its bid for Norton Opax was final. The terms are three new Bowater 7.75 percent convertible preference shares and 600 pence cash for four Norton Opax ordinary shares, and 159 new Bowater convertible preference shares and £318 for 400 Norton Opax convertible preference shares.

There is a cash alternative of 225 pence per Norton Opax ordinary share and 119.25 pence per Norton Opax convertible preference share.

Bowater said its bid is worth 228.75 pence per Norton Opax common share and 121.2 pence per convertible preference share.

Analysts said Bowater's previous stake in Norton Opax would have been reduced to about 12 percent if the De La Rue bid were successful.

Many observers said they thought the Bowater bid would be successful and that De La Rue would be left free of predators. They said the publisher Robert Maxwell, who controls about 22 percent of De La Rue, was unlikely to be interested in the printer. They noted he has been selling other printing operations.

Bowater said the De La Rue bid has no commercial logic and exposes Opax to high financial risk. It said its offer was a full and immediate value for Opax shares compared to uncertainty that would arise if the hostile bid for De La Rue were to succeed.

It said the terms offered premiums of 43.9 percent over the Norton Opax common stock price and 31.8 percent over the convertible preference stock on Aug. 20, the day before it bid for De La Rue.

On the London Stock Exchange on Monday, Norton Opax common stock rose 27 pence, to 218 pence, and the convertible preference shares gained 15 pence, to 117 pence. De La Rue slumped 19 pence, to 354 pence, while Bowater was unchanged at 495 pence.

Bowater said that if its bid for Norton Opax is successful, its printing and packaging division would obtain 75 percent of its sales from print operations, up from 50 percent previously. In an earnings report for the first half of 1989, also released on Monday, it said that division earned £221 million, up from £171 million.

Overall, Bowater said its first-half pretax profit was up 20.7 percent from the comparable 1988 period. Profit rose to £36.8 million from £30.5 million, though sales slipped 2.5 percent, to £709 million from £727 million. Sales from discontinued operations accounted for only £99 million, down from £213 million.

The company said it has traded satisfactorily since June 30, though it was worried about the effect of high interest rates.

In a separate takeover deal, the company said it bought HAT Merchanting PLC from BET PLC. Bowater said the net worth of the unit was £7 million, but it did not give a purchase price.

HAT is a trade supplier of plumbing and heating materials.

## FAI Insurances Posts a Sharp Fall in Profit

*Reuters*

SYDNEY — FAI Insurances Ltd. of Australia announced Monday a 65 percent drop in net profit, to 60.04 million Australian dollars ($45.9 million), for the financial year ended June 30.

The profit, compared with 171.10 million dollars the year before, was consistent with market expectations. FAI also said its operating profit dropped to 95.95 million dollars from 313.50 million.

The company said that high domestic interest rates, a weaker stock market and floods along the east coast of Australia were responsible for the decline. The directors called the result "acceptable" in view of the difficult economic and natural conditions.

FAI said its underwriting profit of 4.56 million was particularly pleasing in light of the poor weather conditions. Premium income net of reinsurance rose to 539.04 million dollars from 466.45 million.

# TNT Boosts Earnings As Freight Expands

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SYDNEY — TNT Ltd. reported Monday that the Australia-based international transport group's net profit on operations and investment had risen to 221.5 million Australian dollars ($170.3 million) for the year ended June 30 and said that the 7.2 percent increase from 206.6 million dollars was attributable to strong performances by its domestic and offshore freight operations.

TNT said sales had risen to 3.91 billion dollars from 3.67 billion, with its Australian operations turning in record profits from a buoyant economy after tight cost controls were instituted the previous financial year.

But, the group said, heavy foreign-exchange losses and labor strife in the air industry had limited its 1988-89 performance.

TNT, citing the decline of the Australian dollar against all major currencies, said it had a loss of 19.1 million in foreign exchange.

That was reflected in bottom-line earnings of 173 million dollars compared with the previous year's 226 million.

The foreign-exchanges losses were written off as part of an extraordinary loss of 47.7 million dollars.

TNT also absorbed a four-million-dollar loss stemming from the equity results of Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd., the East-West/Skywest Aviation Group, Union Shipping Group Ltd. and other joint ventures.

TNT shares gained three cents to 3.65 dollars on the Australian stock market Monday.

The group said it considered Europe to be an area for growth and investment because of the removal of trade frontiers within the European Community after 1992, and that it was continuing its investment program in Europe to develop a very substantial express freight business.

The statement said TNT Brazil survived an inflation rate of 966 percent to earn a record profit and continue as that country's leading domestic express-freight operator.

Ansett Transport, jointly owned by TNT and Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Ltd., made a significant contribution, the statement said, but was dogged by staff disputes and industrial action by air traffic controllers at Sydney Airport.

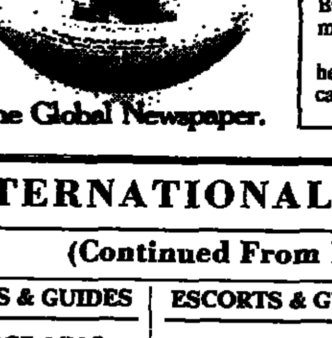
TNT warned that the profitability of all Australian aviation interests would be hit this year by the pilots' dispute, estimated to be costing each of the major airlines about four million dollars daily. *(AFP, Reuters)*

## IBM Agrees To Venture With CSK of Japan

*Reuters*

TOKYO — The Japanese unit of International Business Machines Corp., and CSK Corp., Japan's biggest computer-software developer, said Monday that they planned a joint venture to sell small and medium computer systems and related programs.

A joint statement said the venture, named CSI Co., will start operations on Sept. 21 in Tokyo. It is capitalized at 800 million yen ($5.5 million).



The Global Newspaper.


# SUEZ: *New Industrielle Bid Seen*

(Continued from first finance page)

percent of the 1.5 million outstanding shares.

Analysts anticipate a much greater volume over the next several days as the offer deadline approaches and investors try to unload their holdings above the offer price. Shares tendered to the offer cannot be revoked after the Bourse closes Friday.

Mr. Vernes' allies are expected to buy whatever they can to keep the shares away from Suez.

Such moves could be illegal under French regulations that prohibit "concert party" actions. But analysts say it would be difficult to prove, especially if the buyers were not known allies of Mr. Vernes' and they did not cast votes at the shareholders' meeting that likely will determine if the Suez bid succeeds.

Last month, Mr. Vernes said he had the support of Italy's Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA. It controls the Beghin-Say sugar concern, of which Mr. Vernes is also chairman.

In addition, he said, he was talking with American International Group, the fourth largest U.S. insurance company.

A source close to Mr. Vernes said his allies would need to acquire only 5 percent of Industrielle to prevent Suez from achieving a majority. However, Rebecca Winnington-Ingram, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said the Vernes camp would have to acquire 10 percent "to be safe."

Officially, Société Centrale d'Investissement owns 25.3 percent of Industrielle, though market sources speculate that its actual holdings may now total more than 28 percent. In addition, Mr. Vernes is counting on the support of Navigation Mixte, which has a 4.9 percent stake; some observers question whether its chairman, Marc Fournier, can withstand the pressure to not sell, which would deprive his company of capital gains estimated at 450 million francs.

## Shell Offshoot To Buy 35% of Canadian Mine

*Reuters*

Amsterdam — Billiton Metals Canada Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group's metals unit, Billiton BV, said Monday it is buying a 35 percent stake in a leading Canadian copper, zinc and precious metals complex, Les Mines Selbaie.

The Toronto-based subsidiary is due to close the deal Sept. 20, and all sides have agreed not to disclose costs or details beforehand, a Billiton spokesman said.

He said that "on the exploration and mining side, Billiton has a strategy of accelerated growth, and is trying to expand and spread its portfolio across a range of countries and companies."

The stake in Selbaie was put up for sale some time ago by Imperial Oil, the principal Canadian operating affiliate of Exxon Corp. A controlling 55 percent in the company is held by the Canadian subsidiary of British Petroleum Co., which manages the complex.

The remaining 10 percent is held by a subsidiary of Transcanada Pipelines Ltd.

## ■ U.S.-French Venture Set

The state-owned insurer Union des Assurances de Paris said Monday that it had agreed to set up a joint European venture with the U.S. insurance group Kemper National Property & Casualty Co., Reuters reported from Paris.

UAP said the company will market highly protected risk insurance in Europe. Such insurance is offered to clients who already have a high level of protection against damage or loss to goods or property.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(Continued From Back Page)

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# How Third World Services Boom Aids Free Trade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Tens of millions of television viewers in more than 100 countries have followed the adventures of a sultry 19th century Brazilian slave named Isaura, who endures all sorts of adversity after falling in love with her master's son, but eventually triumphs.

"It's outsold 'Dallas,'" said Jorge Adib, managing director of Globo International, producer of the series "Slave Isaura." Globo earned $15 million from sales of this and other "tele novelas" last year, and expects to earn $20 million this year, he said.

Brazil, which has other tele novela exporters besides Globo, is among the growing number of developing countries that are finding gold in the export of services, a trend that is likely to have significant implications for the world trading system.

The Third World's increasing stake in nonmanufacturing activities — like data processing, engineering and construction, computer software, advertising and tourism, as well as entertainment — is giving impetus to world trade liberalization, many trade officials said.

Developed countries, led by the United States, have long pressed for such liberalization, but until now developing countries had resisted. Curbing barriers in services trade is one of the main goals of the 106-nation Uruguay Round of negotiations within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that is scheduled to wind up next year.

Third World services exports have grown to a point where, some private estimates contend, they account for a quarter of the $500 billion-a-year services-trade volume. As a result, many developing countries have a rising interest in knocking down barriers to encourage exports.

"We now have coalitions of interest cutting across the old dividing lines between north and south," said Arthur Dunkel, director-general of GATT.

Interviewed at a recent Aspen Institute Forum on the United States and the World Economy, Mr. Dunkel predicted that a "substantial agreement" would be reached next year, reflecting the "happy coincidence" of the greater reliance on market forces in developing countries and the services bonanza.

India, for instance, turns out nearly twice as many feature films as Hollywood and earns what is estimated to be more than $100 million a year exporting many of them, especially to the Middle East.

Travelers report Indian film posters plastered in cities like Casablanca, Amman, Cairo and Damascus. Arab taxi drivers even hum Indian film tunes. The sharing of some customs between Indian and Islamic societies and similarities in beat and tonality between Indian and Middle East music are among factors cited for India's market penetration.

India and the Philippines are among the leading exporters of computer software. Indian software companies like Tata Consultancy Services of Bombay, with an office in New York, are making inroads in both the United States and Europe.

Arthur Andersen & Co., the large U.S. accounting and consultancy concern, has a Manila affiliate employing 400 employees who help organizations in the United States and Europe develop computer systems.

"If a client needs specialized software for whatever functions, we can develop that software in Manila and transmit it," said Charles P. Heeter, a principal at the company.

Although their pay is high by the standards of the Philippines, Filipino programmers earn about a quarter of the pay of American programmers. Developing countries like the Philippines benefit from the ability to move large amounts of information cheaply and efficiently over long distances.

"The information revolution has made many more information-based services tradable," said Geza Feketekuty, a services-trade expert in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

In Manila, Jamaica, South Korea and Taiwan, for instance, workers code and convert information into machine-readable form for many multinational companies based in the United States.

In some parts of the Third World, particularly the newly industrialized countries of Asia, the services sector is actually growing more rapidly than manufacturing.

Unlike goods, trade in services is not covered by international rules of fair play. Thus, at their discretion, countries can block services imports unilaterally without risk of international reaction.

India and Malaysia bar foreign insurance companies, for example. Indonesia excludes foreign law firms. South Korea has severe limitations on imports of legal, financial and other professional services as well as advertising, maritime, transportation and telecommunications.

U.S. trade negotiators are trying to persuade developing countries that while they all want to export services, those countries have more to gain than to lose in importing services that will help them run their economies more efficiently.

Still, there is great resistance, said Richard B. Self, an assistant trade representative who is one of the top U.S. negotiators.

"Developing countries are preoccupied with the domination of the multinationals," he said. "They're afraid of being colonized."

Mr. Self predicted that "getting down to a common denominator will be awfully tough."

# U.K. Banks Seek Mexico Debt Plan

*Reuters*

LONDON — British commercial banks have asked the Bank of England to consider issuing zero-coupon government bonds that could be used to back a sterling element of the current debt proposal being hammered out by bankers and Mexico.

A Bank of England official confirmed Monday that such an approach had been made, but he declined to comment further. Banking sources said that the central bank's response to the proposal was, at best, lukewarm.

Under the terms of the Mexican debt proposal — part of the Brady Plan, after U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady — commercial banks were given a choice of three options to reduce Mexican debt. Two involve the exchange of debt for bonds. Under the third, banks would grant new loans to Mexico, equaling 25 percent of their exposure over four years.

British banks have already voiced their reluctance to extend more new money and so are looking at the two debt-for-bonds options. Their idea is to use zero-coupon bonds to secure principal and interest on the bonds over a rolling 18-month period.

Mexico owes an estimated £500 to £750 million ($321 to $482 million) to British commercial banks, out of a total outstanding Mexican debt of about $5 billion.

If the Bank of England did issue a special zero-coupon government bond, this might be able to provide the collateral for the sterling debt.

But bankers said that the central bank had yet to be convinced that the issue of sterling zero-coupon bonds was the only solution. They stressed that the bank had not closed the door completely to the idea.

British economists felt it would be most unlikely that the central bank would agree to issuing more government bonds at a time when it is buying back government bonds because of a budget surplus.

### ■ DKB Unit Gets Funds

The Tokyo headquarters of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. transferred 1.3 billion yen ($9 million) of profit to its wholly owned securities subsidiary in London to compensate for the subsidiary's losses due to the October 1987 stock market collapse, according to a DKB spokesman. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Fuji Bank Ltd. made a similar transaction with a London subsidiary, banking sources said. Fuji had no immediate comment.

DKB has paid an additional 550 million yen in tax, as the authorities said special taxes involving transfers should have been applied, the DKB spokesman said.

The DKB move not only covered losses of the London unit, DKB International, but enabled the parent to pay less tax on the reduced profit it declared, banking sources said.

"We had no intention of tax evasion," the DKB spokesman said.

He said that "we did not have full comprehension of the newly introduced tax system at the time of the emergency situation" after the crash.

As a means of transferring the profit, Dai-Ichi Kangyo bought bonds from DKB International, or sold bonds to it cheaply and bought them back later at higher prices, Tokyo newspapers reported. The DKB spokesman confirmed that such transactions occurred.

# Spain Hit by Fall in Tourist Revenue

By Isabel Soto
*New York Times Service*

MADRID — The thousands of vacationers lured this summer to the island of Mallorca by rock-bottom hotel prices have benefited from the slump in Spain's leading industry, tourism.

The low prices, less than $20 a day for full board and lodging, were both a symptom and an aggravating element in the situation. Amid fears that rooms would remain empty, the hotels started a price war.

Although Spain is still the world's second-most-popular tourist destination after the United States, statistics show a pointed slowing of growth. Official figures released last week showed arrivals in July were down by 2.6 percent from July 1988. For the first seven months of the year, arrivals rose only 0.3 percent.

Last year, this measure of tourism increased 7 percent, to a record 54.1 million visitors in a country of 39 million people.

Tourism revenue confirms the gloomy outlook. Revenue was down by 6.3 percent in June. For the first half of 1989, revenue dropped 2.6 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier.

For the first time, tourism revenue will not be able to cover the yawning current-account deficit, which is expected to reach $11 billion, or 3 percent of Spain's gross domestic product, in December.

Some experts say the stagnation that led to the price cutting in the industry has resulted in part because tourist officials have encouraged mass tourism since the days of the Franco dictatorship.

"Quantity was encouraged over quality, and this is the legacy we have received," said Mercedes Truyols, head of Mallorca's Tourism Office.

This policy helped to transform the idyllic Spanish Mediterranean coast into an often nightmarish urban wall of big, unattractive hotels and apartment blocks, frequently with scant attention to environmental basics like clean beaches.

The building boom that has been a driving force in Spain's economy has increased the available accommodation in vacation apartments and hotels by 20 percent to 25 percent this year. But occupancy levels declined at the same rate.

Hotel operators say the situation was not helped by Spain's reputation for poor airports, roads and telecommunications, the rising crime rate and the strength of the peseta against foreign currencies.

Public officials suggest that radical changes are needed in the tourism industry, which represents about 9 percent of gross domestic product. The proposals include improving quality, especially at seaside resorts, and promoting the cities and the largely unknown interior regions.

Although relatively few in numbers, American tourists are important because they spend more for better accommodation. The number of Americans increased 31.4 percent in June and is up 6.4 percent for the first half of 1989.

Spain is looking forward to 1992 when the Olympic Games in Barcelona and a World's Fair in Sevilla will almost inevitably add to the influx. Madrid is being promoted as a European cultural capital. As a result, tourism experts believe Spain will attract 1.5 million additional visitors in 1992.

But some experts believe that Spaniards themselves may be the salvation of their own tourist industry. Since the end of the dictatorship in the mid-1970s, restrictions have been eliminated and Spaniards have begun to travel more. This year, Spanish vacation spending has risen sharply.

Spain's economy, meanwhile, has flourished, with inflation reduced to single digits and growth at 4 percent to 5 percent annually, the European Community's highest rate. That has led Spain's regional and local governments to scramble to attract Spanish tourists.

"Spaniards discovered the rest of the world in the late 1970s," said a tourism analyst who declined to be named. "They are now discovering their own country. The economic impact may be greater even than international tourism."

# IACOCCA: *'I Have Slowed Down'*

(Continued from first finance page)

letters less flashy, more understated," said Mr. Gale, pointing out a nameplate on a fiberglass model of a 1993 car.

"And I can still see him waving that cigar and telling me he can't read the car's name from across the room. But I see a difference from a few years ago. He listens more now."

Confirming Mr. Gale's assessment, Mr. Iacocca explained why, for example, he has fought his designers' preference to make the Chrysler New Yorker's shape more aerodynamic, in line with the latest fashion. He asserted that so-called traditional customers, age 50 and older like himself, enjoyed the old-fashioned formal look.

"I've always loved the long hood and short deck," he said. "You can't let your car get too bulbous."

In the old days at Ford, he said, "I'd grab a trowel" and show designers his ideas on full-size clay mockups of cars.

These days, however, "sometimes you have to trust the instincts of 25-year-old stylists," he said.

For example, Mr. Iacocca does not like Chrysler's latest interior designs or the newest radios "with buttons so hard to operate I can never find my channel."

# PENS: *Montblanc's Cost-Cutting Sprang a Costly Leak*

(Continued from first finance page)

feed. A new sealant for the part was also introduced.

Plants were retooled at considerable cost following the implementation of the plan two years ago.

"When we altered construction of the pen," which had been kept largely intact for years, "we didn't realize that it might cause problems," Mr. Cäsar said.

Added another Montblanc official: "The target of all companies is to improve quality and incorporate the latest technology."

This executive, who did not want to be named, added: "Our intention was always to give state-of-the-art-technology" within a classic exterior design. The retooling and redesign program, he said, had "nothing to do with cost-cutting."

But, following a wave of customer complaints, the new forepart was found to have a tendency to develop fine cracks. The bigger problem was that the new sealant connecting the forepart and the ink tank failed to hold under certain climatic conditions.

One London-based retailer said, "We were getting Montblanc returns that were just a few days old. It was as if Rolls-Royce had put treadless tires on their cars."

Peter Woolf, another retailer, who runs the Pen Friend Ltd. store in London, the world's largest independent pen restorer, said, "They had a considerable technical problem. There appear to have been bad batches beginning two years ago and we've seen some as late as February this year.

"A lot of our clients were extremely angry about having to return pens with leakage problems. Having paid for a superior quality pen as the brochures claimed, they were unhappy to have had to go back for repairs."

"How," Mr. Woolf asked, "did it come about that these pens, which they have been making so successfully for so many years, have these problems? They never told us there was a problem, they only acknowledged it by agreeing to repair the pen."

Montblanc and Dunhill executives were put on alert because of the unusually high number of pens being returned. As soon as Montblanc realized the extent of the problem, Mr. Cäsar said, the company moved to rectify the situation: It changed the sealant and, once again, retooled the Hamburg plant.

The leaky pens were either repaired free of charge or replaced with new models. But, said Mr. Cäsar, who noted that people who received pens as gifts often do not use them for some time, a number of defective pens may be lying dormant in desks around the world.

With a new model coming off the assembly line and a new factory set to be opened officially in Hamburg next week, Montblanc's prospects are much brighter.

Said Shaun Lattin, a Dunhill marketing executive who oversees Montblanc sales in Britain: "We can't produce enough of the Meisterstück to meet demand. At the moment, we don't have a problem as far as leakage in our writing instruments is concerned."


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## *The Rose Affair Will Forever Cast Giamatti's Life in Irony*

*Washington Post Service*

LIKE A LINE OF SQUALLS churning furiously as they thunder through a summer afternoon, A. Bartlett Giamatti's tenure as commissioner of baseball was troubled, boisterous and brief. From the minute he took office, there was Pete Rose on his plate, Pete Rose at his heels, Pete Rose in his mirror.

Whatever Giamatti wanted to accomplish in baseball, whatever grand, organic vision he may have harbored for the game he adored, first he had to get rid of Pete Rose. Everything else was on hold through April, May, June, July. Finally, late in August, he got it done; blockaded, Rose agreed to be formally banished.

Finally, Giamatti could lay aside the prosecutorial robe and bask in the nurturing glow of the bright lights on the green fields. Finally, he could begin to enjoy the one job he ever truly coveted. Eight days later he was dead.

The central irony of Giamatti's life — and surely as a professor of literature he would appreciate it — is this: No matter how much he achieved over the course of his academic career, his life's labor, no matter how distinguished a scholar he was, how effective an administrator he was — and Giamatti was not only president of Yale but president at 40 — no matter how wide and how lofty his reputation was in academic circles, the overwhelming majority of people who now recognize his name do so because of its association with Pete Rose.

Bart Giamatti? (Bart! It goes so much better with a beer and a hot dog than A. Bartlett.) Sure, he's the guy who kicked Pete Rose out of baseball. Oh, for a Renaissance man, a man of eloquence and intellect, a lover of poetry and defender of the liberal arts, to be defined and circumscribed by Pete Rose — ungrammatical, an atavist, a stone head, an American caveman.

First, when Giamatti was president of the National League, he had to suspend Rose. Then, as commissioner, he had to ban him. Everywhere Giamatti turned, there stood Rose. And should the new commissioner decide to reinstate Rose to baseball, should the elemental moment in Giamatti's public life be reversed, what then will people say he stood for? Knowing a fellow like Rose would be padlocked to him through history, would Giamatti ever have left Yale?

It's as futile to try to evaluate Giamatti's tenure as commissioner as it is with the tenure of William Henry Harrison as president of the United States, or John Paul I as Pope. None held office long enough to establish anything more than sketchy impressions.

Giamatti's predecessor, Peter Ueberroth, who unloaded the Rose affair on him, graciously called Giamatti, "the finest commissioner in history." But based on what?

AP

Giamatti: Book smart, street smart.

Did Giamatti strengthen the commissionership? Yes, he satisfactorily excised Rose — even if he left the door open for Rose's return by failing to issue a formal finding that Rose had bet on baseball. But it was no routine 6-4-3. Giamatti blundered by signing a letter to a sentencing judge praising Rose's chief accuser as "truthful," thereby allowing reasonable men to conclude that Giamatti had prejudged the Rose case. That embarrassed baseball and exposed the commissionership to the perils of the civil court.

Did he have a labor plan? Did he have a TV plan? Did he have any particular agenda other than loving the game and trying to protect its institutions? This, we don't know.

In an interview last February, Giamatti insisted that the World Series remain on network television, that there would "never" be instant replay while he was commissioner, and that expanding playoffs to include wild-card teams would be "abhorrent."

He said he preferred the 154-game season of his youth and described his "big, long-term issue" as "the ambiance of the environment of the park." This was clearly a fan talking; indeed, the snapshot of Giamatti that hangs most comfortably in the mind's eye is a smiling man sitting in the stands wearing the cap of his beloved Boston Red Sox. A fan, at peace, in the contented ambiance of the park.

Why he loved baseball was obvious. He wrote of its hold on his head and his heart, its slow, cerebral rhythms, its renewal each spring when the earth comes alive, its welcome companionship through "sunshine and high skies" and the bittersweet way it abandons you at the first sign of autumn chill.

Why baseball loved him was because his faith was pure.

"He was our ambassador, not just our commissioner," said Bob Quinn, the Yankees' general manager.

What a coup this was for baseball, having an intellect love it so. The tobacco chewers, the spitters, the scratchers, now they had an ivory tower champion, a gregarious schmoozer with the built-in charisma of academia who could and would explain the myth to them. Now they had culture and breeding on their side, they had legitimacy; they basked in the reflected light of Giamatti's erudition.

"For being book smart, I thought he had a lot of street smarts," Whitey Herzog, the St. Louis Cardinals' manager, said, and he added, "which is hard to find sometimes."

And though hardly anyone in a clubhouse would have the foggiest notion what Giamatti meant when he said things like, "Order without freedom is repressive, and freedom without order is anarchy," as he did last year in defending his decision to suspend Rose for 30 days for shoving an umpire, they liked Giamatti for loving who they were and what they did, for loving the game, above all for loving their game.

## Chile Files Soccer Protest As Goalie Is Carried Off

*The Associated Press*

RIO DE JANEIRO — While officials from Brazil and Chile traded accusations, soccer's governing body made no decision on Brazil's controversial 1-0 victory in Sunday's World Cup qualifier.

With 22 minutes left in the game at Maracana Stadium, a fireworks rocket thrown from the crowd of 160,000 landed near Chile's goalkeeper, Roberto Rojas.

Players and team officials surrounded Rojas and he was taken off the field covered with what appeared to be blood. Brazil officials said the injury was either faked or self-inflicted.

Chile walked off the field after the incident and Brazil was given a 1-0 victory by referee Juan Carlos Loustau of Argentina.

"I am absolutely certain he was not hit," Dr. Lidio Toledo of the Brazilian team said. "I also can guarantee that the red liquid they said was blood was just Mercurochrome. The flare that fell is for signaling and is not explosive."

Chilean officials said Rojas sustained a 1¼-inch cut that needed five stitches to close. Reporters were not allowed to see Rojas.

Rojas was examined in the dressing room Sunday by Brazilian doctors. They said he had a cut on his forehead but no other injuries.

Sergio Stoppel, president of the Chilean Soccer Confederation, said Chile would ask FIFA, the governing body, to order the game replayed. There was no word Monday from FIFA offices in Zurich.

■ **Soccer Fan Missing at Sea**

A police spokesman said a North Sea ferry sailing to Sweden turned back for Britain on Monday after an England soccer fan apparently jumped overboard during disturbances on the ship, Reuters reported from London.

England's soccer team is to play Sweden in Stockholm on Wednesday in a World Cup qualifying match. A telex from a British police officer on board said 150 to 200 England soccer supporters, all male, had been drinking heavily and taking drugs.

## Royals Win but Still Take a Beating

*The Associated Press*

Kevin Brown hit Kansas City's Kevin Seitzer and Frank White with pitches. Then Drew Hall nailed Kurt Stillwell and George Brett. Then Craig McMurtry got Mike Macfarlane. That one, in the eighth inning, triggered a benches-clearing brawl as the Royals beat the Rangers 13-2 on Sunday in Arlington, Texas.

"Apparently they can't beat us with their bats or their arms so they tried to knock us down physically," Kansas City's manager, John Wathan, said. "They have nothing to lose by throwing at us, and I thought they did. They're not in the pennant race. We are. All they can do is destroy teams in front of them, and they did a good job of it today."

White and Brett left the game after being hit. Not to be outdone, Kansas City's Mark Gubicza and Larry McWilliams each hit one Texas batter. The seven hit batsmen tied an American League record.

The Royals won for the 16th time in 19 games and remained 2½ games behind first-place Oakland in the AL West.

When the Royals weren't being hit by pitches, they were doing some hitting of their own — 13 hits, including Jim Eisenreich's two-run single that keyed a five-run second inning, and Bo Jackson's 29th home run, a three-run shot that capped a five-run seventh.

In the eighth, McMurtry's pitch got Macfarlane in the ribs and the Royals catcher charged the mound. McMurtry waited with his hands out in a gesture of apology but Macfarlane tackled him as both benches cleared. Macfarlane was ejected.

White thought the incident would bring the Royals closer as a team, although they have been the hottest club in baseball of late.

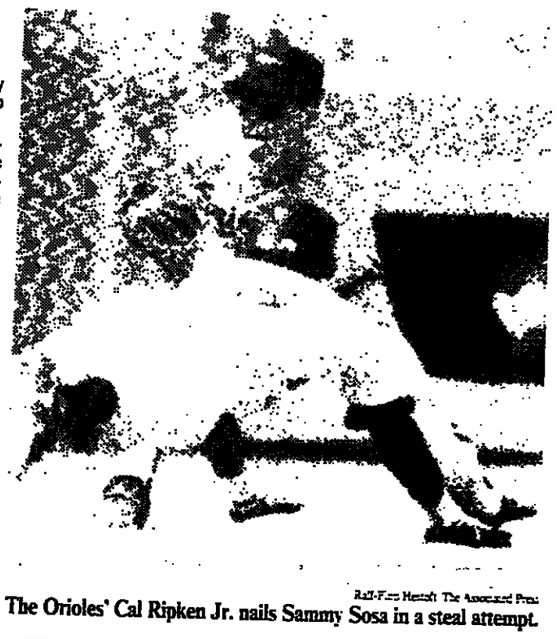
"This is the first fight we've been in all year," White said. "The scary thing was you didn't know if you were going to be hit or ducking. But we're in the race. They aren't. They can take more liberties. We have to protect what we have."

**White Sox 4, Orioles 2:** In Chicago, Melido Perez held Baltimore to six hits in 7⅓ innings and Carlton Fisk hit a two-run single as the Orioles were prevented from climbing into a first-place tie in the AL East. They remained one game behind Toronto.

Loser Jeff Ballard, who had won his last four starts, allowed all the Chicago runs in the first four innings.

**Athletics 5, Brewers 0:** In Milwaukee, Carney Lansford doubled and singled and Walt Weiss drove in two runs to support the combined eight-hit pitching of Storm Davis and Gene Nelson.

Oakland took a 1-0 lead with an unearned run off Jaime Navarro in the third. Jose Canseco's RBI single made it 2-0 in the fifth, Lansford had an RBI single in the seventh and Weiss singled home the final two runs in the eighth.



Ralf-Finn Hestoft The Associated Press

The Orioles' Cal Ripken Jr. nails Sammy Sosa in a steal attempt.

## Giants Sweep Mets for 6-Game Lead

*The Associated Press*

Matt Williams continued his home run rampage and Don Robinson pitched a seven-hitter to lead the San Francisco Giants to a 4-0 victory and a three-game sweep Sunday of the punchless New York Mets.

Williams' two-run home run in the sixth off Bob Ojeda was his second in as many days, 15th of the season and 11th in the last 23 games. Williams also hit 26 in the minor leagues for a season total of 41.

"It's unbelievable to think what Matt might do next year with 600 at-bats," Roger Craig, the Giants' manager, said after his team concluded a 5-4 homestand with four straight victories and a season-high, six-game lead over the Houston Astros in the National League West.

The victory snapped a five-game winning streak for Ojeda, who hadn't lost since July 16. It also made the Mets 3-6 on their final West Coast trip.

Robinson struck out four and walked none as the Giants continued their dazzling pitching against the Mets.

"Knowing the Astros lost gave us some incentive, and I had some good stuff going," Robinson said. "I had my adrenaline pumping, and I wanted the shutout because I hadn't pitched one all season."

The Mets were outscored 17-3 in the series. The Giants also had consecutive shutouts in the last two games of a three-game series against the Mets last month in New York.

"I'd rather be optimistic," said Ojeda. "We left home 3½ games out, and we're going back 3½ out, so we didn't dig our hole any deeper."

**Expos 4, Dodgers 0:** In Los Angeles, Kevin Gross pitched a six-hitter and Montreal capitalized on four Los Angeles errors in the first two innings. Catcher Mike Scioscia commited two of the errors.

The shutout was the third of the season for Gross (11-9), who raised his career total to 10. The right-hander went the distance for the fourth time this season, striking out two and walking three.

Orel Hershiser (14-11) absorbed his third straight loss, allowing two earned runs and seven hits over five innings. The Dodgers have not scored a run for Hershiser in his last three starts. He has been supported with three runs in his last five starts.

**Padres 9, Phillies 5:** In San Diego, rookie pitcher Andy Benes hit a two-run home run en route to his third consecutive victory and Benito Santiago hit his second career grand slam. The Padres have won nine of their last 10.

Jack Clark also drove in two runs with a single and a double, and Tony Gwynn ended a three-game hitless streak with a single, double and an RBI.

Benes, the first selection in the 1988 draft, shut out the Phillies through the first five innings.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ALTHOUGH tournament winners generally don't win the brilliancy prizes — it isn't clear just why not — one of the winners of the 1989 National Open Tournament, June 9-11, in Las Vegas, Nevada, broke the jinx. Larry Christiansen, a 33-year-old former Californian who is now a New York grandmaster, tied for first place with his fellow grandmasters Michael Rohde, Maxim Dlugy and Sergey Kudrin, and the international masters Alexander Ivanov, Eugine Meyer and Victor Frias.

Each was awarded $1,428.71 for his 5½-½ score in the 309-player Swiss-system event. Rohde got custody of the Edmondson Cup for his superior tie-break points, but Christiansen won the brilliancy prize, $100, for the marvelous witchcraft of his victory over grandmaster Walter Browne. The game was contested in the fifth round.

Browne is known for his successful use of the aggressive defense, 3...f5, against the English Opening. No one is known for attacking with 5 Ne5 because that has always been considered to 5 Ng5, though perhaps unfairly so, as Christiansen works to demonstrate in this game.

Browne might have tried 6...d6 because 7 Bf4 can be strongly met by 7...Ne7! 8 ed Ng6 9 Nb5? Nf4 10 Nc7 Qc7! 11 dc Bb4, which puts Black a piece ahead. His ambitious 6...Ne7 let Christiansen develop with 7 Bg5!?, relying on 7...h6 8 Bh4! g5 9 Bg3 f4? 10 e3! Ng6 11 Qh5 Rg8 12 ef gf 13 Bf4, not only to save his bishop but to win a pawn.

Christiansen's remarkable 16 O-O! was truly inspired because it made no sense unless White intended to answer 16...Ng6 by 17 Bc7!? And then, after 17...d6, what about the white queen bishop's existence? On 18 f3! Qe7 19 Ba5 b6 20 Qa4! Qb7, the piece was lost since 21 Bb4 a5 would be the end of the line. But Christiansen had all along been luring this weakening of the black pawn position so that he might open avenues for a mating attack.

After 22 c5!, Dimitry Gurevich wrote in the September issue of "Chess Life," he would hae preferred a defense with 22...f4 23 ef d5, yet after 24 Qa5, White has three pawns for the sacrificed piece and his attack is still coming on.

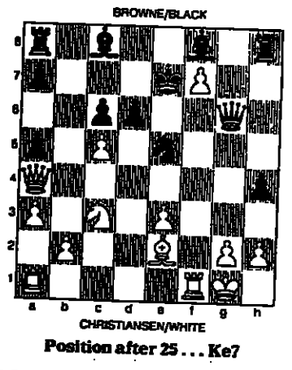
Maybe, on 23 ef, Browne should have tried to get his king out of the center by 23...Bh6 24 cd 0-0, but his chances for survival would still have been none too good. His alternative, 23...Qg7 24 f6 Qg6 25 f7! Ke7, was struck by Christiansen's smashing blow, 26 Nd5!, forcing a further exposure of the black king because 26...cd? permits 27 Qe8 mate.

Christiansen mobilized the last of his attacking force with 28 Rad1!, ready to crush 28...d5 by 29 Nd5! cd 30 Qe8 Be7 31 Qh8 Nf7 32 Qd4! Bb7 33 Bg4, as Gurevich pointed out.

After 28...Rb8 29 Bc4!, there could have come 29...d5 30 Rd5! Nc4 31 Qc4 cd 32 Qd5 Ke7 33 Qe5 Kf7 (or 33...Be6 34 Qc7) 34 Nd7 Kg8 35 Rf8 Kh7 36 Rh8 mate.

After 34 Qc7, Browne gav eup in view of 34...Qc7 35 dc Ke8 36 cb/Q.

BROWNE/BLACK



CHRISTIANSEN/WHITE

**Position after 25 . . . Ke7**

ENGLISH OPENING

| White | Black | White | Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c4 | e6 | 18 f3 | Qe7 |
| 2 Nc2 | Nc6 | 19 Ba5 | b6 |
| 3 Nf3 | f5 | 20 Qa4 | Qb7 |
| 4 d4 | e2 | 21 Re | Re |
| 5 Ne5 | Nd6 | 22 c5 | Ne5 |
| 6 dc | Nc7 | 23 Rd1 | Qg7 |
| 7 Bg5 | Be7 | 24 a3 | Kf8 |
| 8 Bf4 | g6 | 25 f7 | Ke7 |
| 9 e3 | Qg5 | 26 Nd5 | Kd7 |
| 10 Bg3 | Nf6 | 27 Nf6 | Ke6 |
| 11 Be2 | h5 | 28 Rad1 | Rb8 |
| 12 a3 | h4 | 29 Bc4 | Nc4 |
| 13 Bf4 | Qf6 | 30 Qc4 | Ke7 |
| 14 Bg5 | Qg5 | 31 Qc4 | Kd8 |
| 15 Bf4 | Qf6 | 32 Qd5 | Qe7 |
| 16 O-O | Nc6 | 33 Ke5 | Qf7 |
| 17 Bc7 | Qg5 | 34 Qc7 | Resigns |

## BOOKS

**A FIRST-CLASS TEMPERAMENT: The Emergence of Franklin Roosevelt**

*By Geoffrey C. Ward. 889 pages. $27.95. Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.*

Reviewed by Harry McPherson

MY grandfather was a banker in a small East Texas town during the Depression. Texas bankers are now mostly Republicans, but in my grandfather's bank, right over the vault door at the end of the lobby, there was an immense photograph of a Democrat. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's smile gave confidence, to the farmers and businessmen of the day, that their money was safe.

His was the smile, not only of a president, but of a veteran — a survivor whose battered body and indomitable spirit assured ordinary men and women that they could come through the worst of calamities. Small wonder that they elected him four times.

Soon after Roosevelt first took office in March 1933, he was driven over to Georgetown to pay tribute to retired Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes on the latter's 92d birthday. When FDR asked for counsel, the old Civil War campaigner told him, "Form your ranks and fight." After Roosevelt left, Holmes gave his verdict on the new president: "A second-class intellect. But a first-class temperament!"

Geoffrey Ward's massive, first-class book carries the Roosevelt story from his marriage to Eleanor in 1905 to his election as governor of New York in 1928. (Ward's much-acclaimed "Before the Trumpet: Young Franklin Roosevelt" began the story.)

At Harvard, as an indifferent Columbia law student and as a young Manhattan attorney, Roosevelt seemed a handsome dandy, fashionable and merry. His interests were mostly those of a country squire. But his ambitions were outsized. As the only child of a strong-minded, adoring mother and the young cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, he yearned for high office and expected to win it.

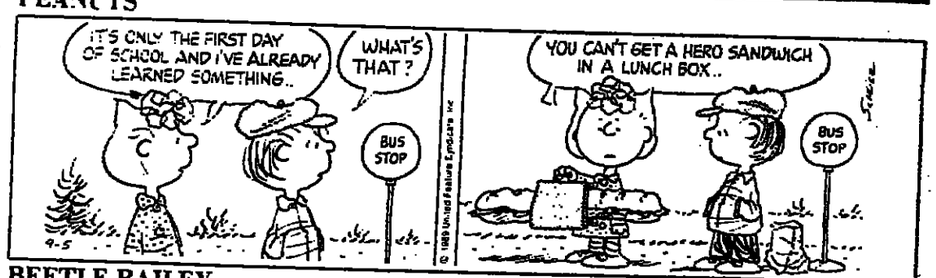
After election to the state senate, ambition took him to Washington, where he became assistant secretary of the Navy (as Teddy had once been) and then, in 1920, the vice-presidential nominee of the Democratic Party. It was his first national campaign, and his devoted aide Louis Howe came out of it with thousands of names — to be cultivated for the day when FDR himself would top the ticket.

His family situation was considerably less appealing. His affair with Lucy Mercer had been discovered by Eleanor, and she, already tormented by the wide disparity in outlook and appeal between herself and her husband, began the long retreat from him that was to characterize the rest of their lives together. Then came the harshest blow: infantile paralysis that almost killed Roosevelt, and left him with wasted legs for life.

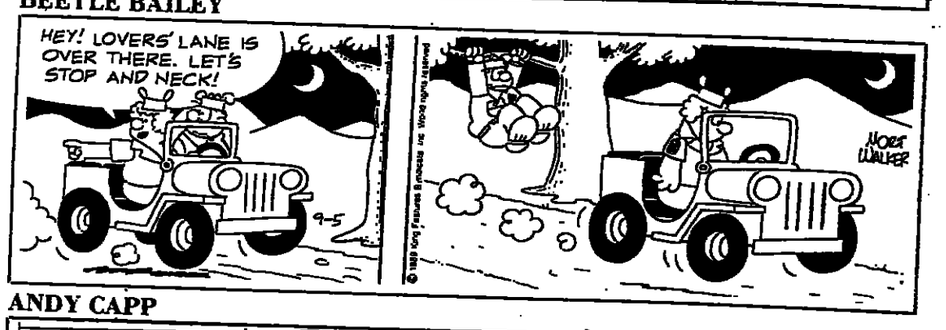
This splendid book tells the story of his winsomeness, his enthusiasms, his courage, and his many faults.

*Harry McPherson, author of "A Political Education," wrote this for The Washington Post.*

PEANUTS

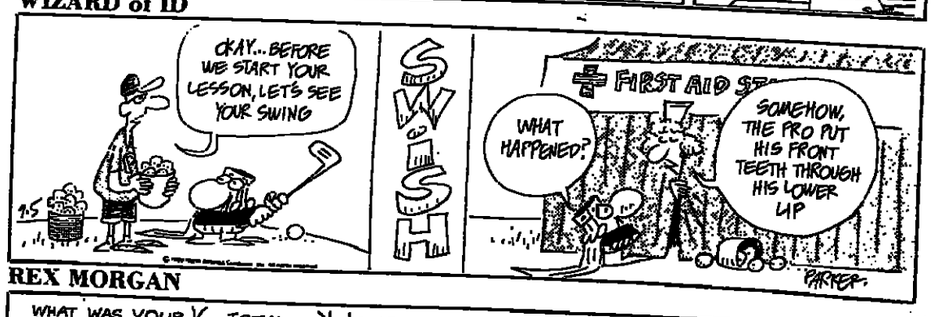



BEETLE BAILEY

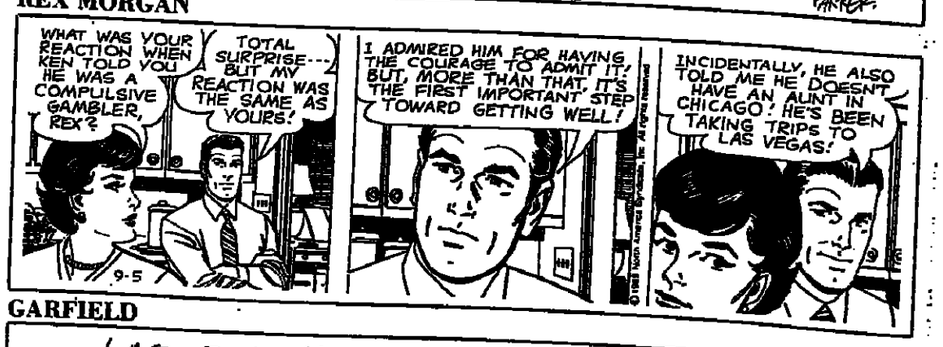



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

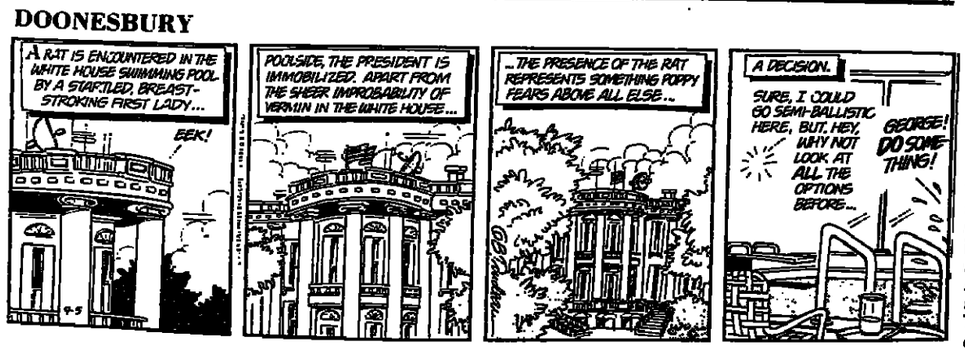



REX MORGAN




GARFIELD

DOONESBURY




DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOSEE

HUBYS

MEHRAM

NATTIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) " ( ) "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BARON NIECE SYLVAN POROUS
Answer: "What kind of marks did you get in physical education?" — "ONLY A FEW BRUISES"

# SPORTS

## Track Body Urges Stripping Johnson Of World Records

*The Associated Press*

BARCELONA — Track's top policy making body voted Monday to recommend erasure of Ben Johnson's name from the record books because of his admitted use of steroids.

If adopted by a majority vote of the 184-member International Amateur Athletic Federation Congress this week, the ruling would give six-time Olympic champion Carl Lewis of the United States his first individual world record, in the 100-meter dash.

Johnson also holds the world indoor record in the 60, where Lee McRae of the United States would get the mark.

Federation officials said they expected the plan to pass but several nations, including Johnson's native Jamaica and his adopted Canada, said they would fight the measure. They said track leaders were punishing one person for the longtime drug ills of the sport.

The IAAF Council, a 23-member executive board, agreed overwhelmingly to strip records of athletes who passed drug tests at the time but later admitted under oath or in writing to using drugs.

The council said that, starting next January, its annual review of world records would eliminate any by admitted drug cheats.

Johnson's name was not specifically mentioned in the proposal, and IAAF leaders argued that the action was not aimed at any one athlete. But Johnson, who admitted under oath to long-time steroid use after being caught at last summer's Olympics, is the only world record-holder initially effected.

If the proposal is adopted, Johnson would lose his world records of 9.83 seconds in the 100 and 6.41 seconds in the 60 but remain champion of the two 1987 world title meets where he set the marks — the World Track and Field Championships in Rome and the World Indoor Track and Field Championships in Indianapolis.

Johnson was nabbed for steroid use in Seoul and stripped of his gold medal and world-record 9.79-second time. Lewis got the gold medal after finishing second in 9.92, which would be the new record if the change is adopted.

McRae would get the world record in the 60 for a 6.50 clocking in 1987.

### *Giants' Morris Out for Season, Foot Is Broken*

*The Associated Press*

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Joe Morris, the New York Giants' all-time leading rusher, will be lost for the season with a broken right foot, coach Bill Parcells said Monday.

Morris suffered the injury Saturday in a 13-10 exhibition loss to Pittsburgh.

Morris rushed for 1,083 yards last season, making him the team's all-time leading rusher, surpassing Alex Webster.

Elsewhere, Rodney Peete, the Detroit Lions' rookie quarterback, will sit out three to five weeks after spraining his knee in an exhibition game Saturday against the Los Angeles Rams, the team announced.

Peete had been tapped by the Lions' coach, Wayne Fontes, to start in the season opener.

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, three New England Patriots' defensive starters suffered serious injuries in Friday night's preseason finale against the Green Bay Packers.

Cornerback Ronnie Lippett and defensive end Garin Veris will be lost for the season after surgery to repair leg injuries Saturday, and outside linebacker Andre Tippett had surgery Monday on an injured shoulder.

Reuters-UPI

Tim Mayotte likes the result.

Carol Newsom/Agence France-Presse

Steffi Graf punching for points against Rosalyn Fairbank.

## *Grande Dame of Flushing Meadow Holds Court*

By Bud Collins

*International Herald Tribune*

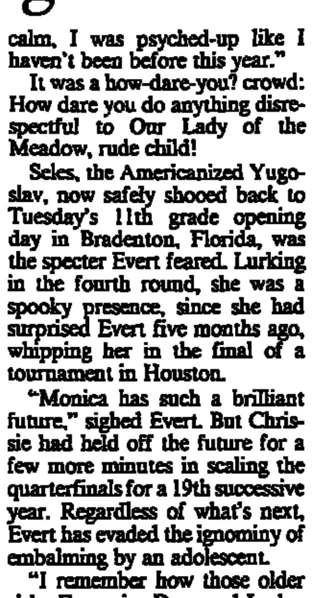
NEW YORK — Hold the obit. Cancel the flowers. Put away the handkerchiefs. For a while.

That's not all, folks, for Chris America.

The scenario was so pat that it was even clear to the double-handed grande dame of Flushing Meadow.

"It would have seemed like fate if she had beaten me, really ironic," Chris Evert was saying, looking properly relieved at cheating destiny.

The 15-year-old pipsqueak-and-grunt Monica Seles did not throw a tomato in the empress's face at the U.S. Open on Sunday as 15-year-old Chrissie Evert had impertinently done to punctuate Margaret Court's Grand Slam 19 years ago.



AFP

Evert: A startling newness.

The circumstances were different. Court, having "slammed" by winning the Open, was playing a small autumn tournament in Charlotte, North Carolina. She had every reason not to take the juvenile Evert seriously, even though Chris remembers, "No victory since has ever given me quite that charge. I was so young — it was all so new."

There was a startling newness Sunday, however, in the way Evert went at the fresh-hatched kid on the stadium block, a sharpness of stroke and purpose that has been missing all through this Goodbye Campaign.

"I don't know where it came from, or why," Evert said after the terrible back-to-school paddling she gave Seles, 6-0, 6-2, to the delight of a thoroughly pro-Evert mob of 18,000. "I had a calm, I was psyched-up like I haven't been before this year."

It was a how-dare-you? crowd: How dare you do anything disrespectful to Our Lady of the Meadow, rude child!

Seles, the Americanized Yugoslav, now safely shooed back to Tuesday's 11th grade opening day in Bradenton, Florida, was the specter Evert feared. Lurking in the fourth round, she was a spooky presence, since she had surprised Evert five months ago, whipping her in the final of a tournament in Houston.

"Monica has such a brilliant future," sighed Evert. But Chrissie had held off the future for a few more minutes in scaling the quarterfinals for a 19th successive year. Regardless of what's next, Evert has evaded the ignominy of embalming by an adolescent.

"I remember how those older girls, Françoise Durr and Lesley Hunt, cried in '71 when I made comebacks to beat them," Evert said. "The crowd was so one-sided for me that that they broke down. It wasn't very fair."

They've stayed loudly, faithfully with her, through the years, through the four semifinal finishes on the grass at Forest Hills, the 1975-76-77 titles there after clay became the footing, and the 1978-80-82 titles on the green macadam of the Meadow.

On Sunday, the crowd let Seles have it when she tried moonballing.

"It's a good tactic against me," conceded Evert, who was embarrassed when one of Seles's stratospheric rollers bounded over Evert's head into the seats after touching down.

"But," Seles said, smiling, "when I did that a lot the people booed."

Intimidated, she stopped.

"I was prepared for the crowd to be for her, but I never felt like this in a match." Cheers greeted every Evert point, Seles mistakes and all.

"The encouraging thing," Seles said, "is I won't have to play her again. I've got a lot more years, so even though I wanted to win it was nice for her to win." A good public relations statement, befitting a tyke Evert has tabbed as a future champ.

Seles ponders whether she'll be experiencing the same pangs and desires at Evert's age. It is beyond her comprehension. We can wait. For the kid who failed to write the obit, this ingenue born three months after Chrissie's third U.S. Open semifinal, it won't happen until 2009.

## Graf, Mayotte In Quarterfinals As Chang Loses

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Tim Mayotte, brimming with confidence despite a history of U.S. Open disappointments, beat the French Open champion, Michael Chang, in four sets on Monday to reach the quarterfinals.

**U.S. OPEN**

Booming in his big first serve and covering the net like a blanket, the ninth-seeded Mayotte handled the 17-year-old Chang with ease to take a 7-5, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3, victory.

Earlier, the women's world number one, Steffi Graf, overcame a sluggish start to blast past Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa, 6-4, 6-0. The 20-year-old West German won the last 10 games of the 66-minute match to reach the round of eight.

Mayotte, who has often sparkled at Wimbledon with his serve-and-volley prowess, had never advanced past the round of 16 in 10 previous trips to his own national championship.

"I never won a match in the stadium before," an excited Mayotte said. "I hope there's a few more this week."

"It's a great feeling at age 29 to be playing so well here."

Mayotte's victory over the seventh-seeded Chang was not much of an upset considering that the lanky American had eliminated the fleet-footed teenager in the same round this year at Wimbledon in their only previous meeting.

As he had at the All England Club, Mayotte took advantage of Chang's soft second serve to take up residence at the net and force passing-shot perfection from the Californian.

Mayotte, who at 6-feet-3 (1.90 meters) enjoys a seven-inch (17-centimeter) height advantage over Chang, was a tower of strength at the net, swooping this way and that to keep the baseline darts launched by Chang from landing on target.

"I'm coming and I'm coming and I'm coming," Mayotte said of his tactics. "I'm volleying as well as I ever have and moving well at the net. I'm ready."

Chang was somber in defeat. "I think anybody can handle my second serve. It's not exactly like Boris Becker's first serve."

Mayotte will meet the winner of the match between top seed Ivan Lendl and Soviet Andrei Chesnokov. Mayotte has never beaten Lendl in 13 tries.

Sixth-seeded American Andre Agassi defeated Jim Grabb of the United States, to reach the quarters against the winner of Monday night's showdown between third seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden and five-time champion Jimmy Connors. Agassi won 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

For Graf, the Fairbank match began as the toughest test so far. She had cruised through the first three rounds, losing just eight games.

She dropped half that number in the first set against Fairbank, falling behind when she was broken in the first game of the first set on a double fault and two unforced errors. Graf avoided another break point in the seventh game before winning that one and the next three to take the set.

She did not lose another game, sweeping 10 straight to finish off Fairbank.

On the men's side, on Sunday, second-seeded Boris Becker led the charge to the quarterfinals, recovering after dropping the first set to Mikael Pernfors to win 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Becker's blazing first serve was off target in the first set and beginning of the second set.

He next plays Yannick Noah, who knocked off No. 10 Alberto Mancini 6-3, 3-6, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3.

Also advancing were No. 11 Jay Berger, who defeated Pete Sampras 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, and Aaron Krickstein, a 6-2, 6-4, 7-5 winner over Paul Haarhuis, who had beaten John McEnroe in the second round. Berger now faces Krickstein.

*(AP, Reuters)*

## 989 NFL SCHEDULE

(All times, Eastern zone, U.S.)

WEEK 1: Sunday, Sept. 10
icinnati at Chicago, 1 p.m.
llas at New Orleans, 1 p.m.
s Angeles Rams at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
oenix at Detroit, 1 p.m.
n Francisco at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
mpa Bay at Green Bay, 1 p.m.
veland at Pittsburgh, 4 p.m.
w England at New York Jets, 4 p.m.
uston at Minnesota, 4 p.m.
ffalo at Miami, 4 p.m.
attle at Philadelphia, 4 p.m.
nsas City at Denver, 4 p.m.
n Diego at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 11
w York Giants at Washington, 9 p.m.

WEEK 2: Sunday, Sept. 17
llas at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
s Angeles Raiders at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
ami at New England, 1 p.m.
w Orleans at Green Bay, 1 p.m.
w York Jets at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
iladelphia at Washington, 1 p.m.
tsburgh at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
n Francisco at Tampa Bay, 4 p.m.
troit at New York Giants, 4 p.m.
nnesota at Chicago, 4 p.m.
oenix at Seattle, 4 p.m.
uston at San Diego, 4 p.m.
ianapolis at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 18
nver at Buffalo, 9 p.m.

WEEK 3: Sunday, Sept. 24
anta at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
ffalo at Houston, 1 p.m.
icago at Detroit, 1 p.m.
nnesota at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
w Orleans at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
oenix at New York Giants, 1 p.m.
Francisco at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
attle at New England, 1 p.m.
shington at Dallas, 1 p.m.
een Bay at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
nsas City at San Diego, 4 p.m.
w York Jets at Miami, 4 p.m.
Angeles Raiders at Denver, 4 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 25
veland at Cincinnati, 9 p.m.

WEEK 4: Sunday, Oct. 1
anta vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee, 1 p.m.
cinnati at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
nver at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
ianapolis at New York Jets, 1 p.m.
ami at Houston, 1 p.m.
w England at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
shington at New Orleans, 1 p.m.
tsburgh at Detroit, 1 p.m.
mpa Bay at Minnesota, 1 p.m.
n Diego at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
attle at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
York Giants at Dallas, 4 p.m.
Angeles Rams at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 2
iladelphia at Chicago, 9 p.m.

WEEK 5: Sunday, Oct. 8
ffalo at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
icago at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
ncinnati at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
veland at Miami, 1 p.m.
llas at Green Bay, 1 p.m.
troit at Minnesota, 1 p.m.
uston at New England, 1 p.m.
York Giants at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
oenix at Washington, 4 p.m.
Diego at Denver, 4 p.m.
nsas City at Seattle, 4 p.m.
Orleans at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
anta at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 9
Raiders at New York Jets, 9 p.m.

WEEK 6: Sunday, Oct. 15
troit at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
een Bay at Minnesota, 1 p.m.
uston at Chicago, 1 p.m.
ami at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
New England at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
Washington at New York Giants, 1 p.m.
San Francisco at Dallas, 1 p.m.
Seattle at San Diego, 4 p.m.
Indianapolis at Denver, 4 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland, 4 p.m.
New York Jets at New Orleans, 4 p.m.
Philadelphia at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
Kansas City at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 16
Los Angeles Rams at Buffalo, 9 p.m.

WEEK 7: Sunday, Oct. 22
Dallas at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
Green Bay at Miami, 1 p.m.
Indianapolis at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
Los Angeles Raiders at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
Minnesota at Detroit, 1 p.m.
New York Jets at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Houston, 1 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Washington, 1 p.m.
New England at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
Atlanta at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
Denver at Seattle, 4 p.m.
New Orleans at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
New York Giants at San Diego, 4 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 23
Chicago at Cleveland, 9 p.m.

WEEK 8: Sunday, Oct. 29
Atlanta at New Orleans, 1 p.m.
Detroit vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee, 1 p.m.
Houston at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
Los Angeles Rams at Chicago, 1 p.m.
Miami at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
New England at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
Phoenix at Dallas, 1 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
San Francisco at New York Jets, 4 p.m.
Washington at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
Philadelphia at Denver, 4 p.m.
San Diego at Seattle, 4 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 30
Minnesota at New York Giants, 9 p.m.

WEEK 9: Sunday, Nov. 5
Buffalo at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
Chicago at Green Bay, 1 p.m.
Cleveland at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
Detroit at Houston, 1 p.m.
Indianapolis at Miami, 1 p.m.
Los Angeles Rams at Minnesota, 1 p.m.
New York Jets at New England, 1 p.m.
Seattle at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
New York Giants at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
Philadelphia at San Diego, 4 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Denver, 4 p.m.
Dallas at Washington, 8 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 6
San Francisco at New Orleans, 9 p.m.

WEEK 10: Sunday, Nov. 12
Chicago at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
Denver at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
Green Bay at Detroit, 1 p.m.
Indianapolis at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
Miami at New York Jets, 1 p.m.
Minnesota at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
New Orleans at New England, 1 p.m.
Washington at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
Atlanta at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
Cleveland at Seattle, 4 p.m.
Dallas at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
New York Giants at L.A. Rams, 4 p.m.
Los Angeles Raiders at San Diego, 8 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 13
Cincinnati at Houston, 9 p.m.

WEEK 11: Sunday, Nov. 19
Buffalo at New England, 1 p.m.
Detroit at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
Kansas City at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
Miami at Dallas, 1 p.m.
Minnesota at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
New Orleans at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
San Diego at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Chicago, 1 p.m.
Phoenix at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
Los Angeles Raiders at Houston, 4 p.m.
Seattle at New York Giants, 4 p.m.
Green Bay at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
New York Jets at Indianapolis, 8 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 20
Denver at Washington, 9 p.m.

WEEK 12: Thursday, Nov. 23
Cleveland at Detroit, 12:30 p.m.
Philadelphia at Dallas, 4 p.m.
Sunday, Nov. 26
Atlanta at New York Jets, 1 p.m.
Cincinnati at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
Houston at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
Minn. vs. Green Bay, at Milwaukee, 1 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Miami, 1 p.m.
San Diego at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
Seattle at Denver, 4 p.m.
New England at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
Chicago at Washington, 4 p.m.
Los Angeles Rams at New Orleans, 8 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 27
New York Giants at San Francisco, 9 p.m.

WEEK 13: Sunday, Dec. 3
Cincinnati at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
Green Bay at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
Houston at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
Indianapolis at New England, 1 p.m.
Los Angeles Rams at Dallas, 1 p.m.
Miami at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
New Orleans at Detroit, 1 p.m.
Philadelphia at New York Giants, 1 p.m.
San Francisco at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
Washington at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
New York Jets at San Diego, 4 p.m.
Denver at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
Chicago at Minnesota, 8 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 4
Buffalo at Seattle, 9 p.m.

WEEK 14: Sunday, Dec. 10
Atlanta at Minnesota, 1 p.m.
Dallas at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
Detroit at Chicago, 1 p.m.
Kansas City at Green Bay, 1 p.m.
New Orleans at Buffalo, 1 p.m.
Pittsburgh at New York Jets, 1 p.m.
San Diego at Washington, 1 p.m.
Seattle at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Houston, 1 p.m.
Cleveland at Indianapolis, 4 p.m.
New York Giants at Denver, 4 p.m.
Phoenix at Los Angeles Raiders, 4 p.m.
New England at Miami, 8 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 11
San Francisco at Los Angeles Rams, 9 p.m.

WEEK 15: Saturday, Dec. 16:
Dallas at New York Giants, 12:30 p.m.
Denver at Phoenix, 4 p.m.
Sunday, Dec. 17
Green Bay at Chicago, 1 p.m.
Houston at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.
Miami at Indianapolis, 1 p.m.
Minnesota at Cleveland, 1 p.m.
New England at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
San Diego at Kansas City, 1 p.m.
Tampa Bay at Detroit, 1 p.m.
Washington at Atlanta, 4 p.m.
New York Jets at Los Angeles Rams, 4 p.m.
Buffalo at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
Los Angeles Raiders at Seattle, 8 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 18
Philadelphia at New Orleans, 9 p.m.

WEEK 16: Saturday, Dec. 23
Buffalo at New York Jets, 12:30 p.m.
Washington at Seattle, 4 p.m.
Cleveland at Houston, 8 p.m.
Sunday, Dec. 24
Detroit at Atlanta, 1 p.m.
Green Bay at Dallas, 1 p.m.
Indianapolis at New Orleans, 1 p.m.
Kansas City at Miami, 1 p.m.
L.A. Raiders at New York Giants, 1 p.m.
Los Angeles Rams at New England, 1 p.m.
Phoenix at Philadelphia, 1 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Tampa Bay, 1 p.m.
Chicago at San Francisco, 4 p.m.
Denver at San Diego, 4 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 25
Cincinnati at Minnesota, 9 p.m.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| East Division | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 74 | 63 | .540 | — |
| Baltimore | 73 | 64 | .533 | 1 |
| Boston | 69 | 68 | .504 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 68 | 71 | .489 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 63 | 73 | .463 | 10½ |
| New York | 62 | 76 | .449 | 12½ |
| Detroit | 50 | 89 | .360 | 25 |
| **West Division** | **W** | **L** | **Pct.** | **GB** |
| Oakland | 83 | 54 | .606 | — |
| Kansas City | 80 | 56 | .588 | 2½ |
| California | 78 | 58 | .574 | 4½ |
| Texas | 69 | 65 | .515 | 12½ |
| Minnesota | 69 | 67 | .507 | 13½ |
| Seattle | 61 | 75 | .449 | 21½ |
| Chicago | 58 | 78 | .426 | 24½ |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| East Division | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 76 | 60 | .559 | — |
| St. Louis | 74 | 61 | .548 | 1½ |
| Montreal | 73 | 63 | .537 | 3 |
| New York | 72 | 63 | .533 | 3½ |
| Pittsburgh | 59 | 76 | .437 | 16½ |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 81 | .400 | 21½ |
| **West Division** | **W** | **L** | **Pct.** | **GB** |
| San Francisco | 78 | 58 | .574 | — |
| Houston | 72 | 64 | .529 | 6 |
| San Diego | 71 | 65 | .522 | 7 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 70 | .485 | 12 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 72 | .471 | 14 |
| Atlanta | 55 | 81 | .404 | 23 |

#### Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 000 021 000—3 7 1
Boston 200 000 000—2 8 3
Hanson, Comstock (8), Schooler (8) and Valle; Boyd, Price (6) and Gedman. W— Hanson, 6-4. L—Boyd, 2-2. Sv—Schooler (26). HRs—Seattle, Cotto (8). Boston, Burks (12).

Cleveland 200 000 100— 3 9 3
Detroit 200 400 15x—12 13 0
Candiotti, Yett (4), Olin (8) and Allanson; Morris and Heath. W—Morris, 4-11. L—Candiotti, 12-7. HRs—Cleveland, Allanson (3). Detroit, Lusader (1), Lynn 2 (10).

California 000 200 000—2 10 2
New York 000 005 00x—5 13 1
Blyleven, Minton (6), McClure (6) and Parrish; Hawkins, McCullers (7) and Slaught. W—Hawkins, 14-13. L—Blyleven, 14-4. Sv—McCullers (3). HR—California, C.Davis (20).

Minnesota 012 210 300—9 11 2
Toronto 001 000 003—4 9 1
Aguilera, Gonzalez (8) and Harper, Webster (9); Flanagan, Gozzo (5), Ward (8), Wells (9) and Whitt, Virgil (9). W— Aguilera, 1-3. L—Flanagan, 8-9. HRs— Minnesota, Gagne (8), C.Castillo (6), Gladden (7).

Baltimore 010 001 000—2 6 0
Chicago 003 100 00x—4 7 1
Ballard, Schmidt (7) and Quirk, Melvin (8); Perez, Thigpen (8) and Karkovice. W—Perez, 8-13. L—Ballard, 15-7. Sv— Thigpen (29). HR—Chicago, Sosa (3).

Oakland 001 010 120—5 11 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 8 2
S.Davis, Nelson (7) and Steinbach; Navarro, Fossas (6), Plesac (8) and O'Brien. W—S.Davis, 16-6. L—Navarro, 4-7. Sv—Nelson (2).

Kansas City 250 010 500—13 13 0
Texas 001 000 100— 2 8 0
Gubicza, McWilliams (6), Aquino (8) and Macfarlane, Boone (8); Brown, Hall (2), Akerfelds (5), McMurtry (7), Guante (9) and Kreuter. W—Gubicza, 14-10. L— Brown, 11-9. HR—Kansas City, B.Jackson (29).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 000 000 100—1 5 0
Pittsburgh 001 000 11x—3 8 0
Scudder, Charlton (7), Dibble (8) and J.Reed; Drabek, Kipper (8), Landrum (9) and LaValliere. W—Drabek, 12-10. L— Scudder, 3-6. Sv—Landrum (21). HRs— Cincinnati, Sabo (6). Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (8).

Chicago 100 301 000—5 9 1
Atlanta 300 500 00x—8 13 1
Bielecki, Sanderson (4), Wilson (4), Pico (4), Kilgus (7) and Wrona, McClendon (4); P.Smith, Eichhorn (7), Castillo (8), Boever (8), Stanton (9) and Russell. W—P.Smith, 5-13. L—Bielecki, 14-6. Sv—Stanton (3). HR—Chicago, Dawson 2 (17).

Houston 000 111 000—3 14 1
St. Louis 000 002 011—4 7 0
Portugal, Agosto (8), Darwin (8) and Biggio; Magrane, Costello (7), Worrell (9) and Pena. W—Worrell, 3-5. L—Darwin, 11-4.

New York 000 000 000—0 7 1
San Francisco 200 002 00x—4 7 0
Ojeda, Aase (8) and Sasser; D.Robinson and Brenly. W—D.Robinson, 12-9. L—Ojeda, 10-10. HR—San Francisco, Williams (15).

Montreal 121 000 000—4 8 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000—0 6 4
Gross and Santovenia; Hershiser, Tudor (6), Crews (9) and Scioscia. W—Gross, 11-9. L—Hershiser, 14-11.

Philadelphia 000 003 020—5 10 1
San Diego 120 010 50x—9 10 0
Cook, O'Neal (5), Parrett (7), McDowell (8) and Daulton; Benes, Harris (6), Davis (7) and Santiago. W—Benes, 3-2. L—Cook, 5-7. Sv—Davis (34). HRs— Philadelphia, Dw.Murphy (8). San Diego, Benes (1), Santiago (10).

#### Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (387 at bats): Puckett, Minnesota, .340; Lansford, Oakland, .338; Boggs, Boston, .337; Sax, New York, .327; A.Davis, Seattle, .323; Yount, Milwaukee, .317; Browne, Cleveland, .315; Franco, Texas, .315; Baines, Texas, .314; Sierra, Texas, .312.

RUNS: R.Henderson, Oakland, 98; Boggs, Boston, 89; McGriff, Toronto, 88; Sierra, Texas, 88; Yount, Milwaukee, 84.

RBI: Sierra, Texas, 100; Esasky, Boston, 96; Mattingly, New York, 92; Carter, Cleveland, 90; Yount, Milwaukee, 90.

HITS: Sax, New York, 183; Puckett, Minnesota, 182; Boggs, Boston, 178; Yount, Milwaukee, 167; Mattingly, New York, 164; Sierra, Texas, 164.

DOUBLES: Boggs, Boston, 46; Puckett, Minnesota, 41; Reed, Boston, 38; G.Bell, Toronto, 36; Mattingly, New York, 34; Yount, Milwaukee, 34.

TRIPLES: D.White, California, 12; Sierra, Texas, 12; P.Bradley, Baltimore, 10; Yount, Milwaukee, 9; Guillen, Chicago, 8.

HOME RUNS: McGriff, Toronto, 35; B.Jackson, Kansas City, 29; Carter, Cleveland, 29; Esasky, Boston, 26; McGwire, Oakland, 26; Whitaker, Detroit, 26.

STOLEN BASES: R.Henderson, Oakland, 63; Espy, Texas, 41; D.White, California, 39; Sax, New York, 39; Pettis, Detroit, 34.

PITCHING (12 decisions): Blyleven, California, 14-4, .778, 2.74; Saberhagen, Kansas City, 17-5, .773, 2.47; Swindell, Cleveland, 13-4, .765, 3.03; Gordon, Kansas City, 16-5, .762, 2.88; Williamson, Baltimore, 9-3, .750, 3.16.

STRIKEOUTS: Ryan, Texas, 254; Clemens, Boston, 186; Gubicza, Kansas City, 161; Bosio, Milwaukee, 157; Moore, Oakland, 149.

SAVES: Russell, Texas, 31; D.Jones, Cleveland, 30; Thigpen, Chicago, 29; Eckersley, Oakland, 28; Plesac, Milwaukee, 28; Reardon, Minnesota, 28.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (387 at bats): T.Gwynn, San Diego, .342; W.Clark, San Francisco, .337; L.Smith, Atlanta, .322; Grace, Chicago, .318; Guerrero, St.Louis, .316; Walton, Chicago, .307; Oquendo, St.Louis, .297; H.Johnson, New York, .293; K.Mitchell, San Francisco, .290; Raines, Montreal, .290.

RUNS: W.Clark, San Francisco, 93; H.Johnson, New York, 91; K.Mitchell, San Francisco, 87; Sandberg, Chicago, 87; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 82.

RBI: K.Mitchell, San Francisco, 114; W.Clark, San Francisco, 97; Guerrero, St.Louis, 94; E.Davis, Cincinnati, 85; H.Johnson, New York, 84.

HITS: T.Gwynn, San Diego, 178; W.Clark, San Francisco, 170; Guerrero, St.Louis, 150; R.Alomar, San Diego, 147; Sandberg, Chicago, 143.

DOUBLES: Guerrero, St.Louis, 37; Wallach, Montreal, 37; H.Johnson, New York, 36; W.Clark, San Francisco, 33; K.Mitchell, San Francisco, 30; L.Smith, Atlanta, 30.

TRIPLES: R.Thompson, San Francisco, 10; Coleman, St.Louis, 9; Roberts, San Diego, 8; 5 are tied with 7.

HOME RUNS: K.Mitchell, San Francisco, 41; H.Johnson, New York, 32; G.Davis, Houston, 31; E.Davis, Cincinnati, 28; Strawberry, New York, 27.

STOLEN BASES: Coleman, St.Louis, 57; TGwynn, San Diego, 40; H.Johnson, New York, 35; R.Alomar, San Diego, 35; Young, Houston, 33.

PITCHING (12 decisions): De.Martinez, Montreal, 15-4, .789, 2.92; Garrelts, San Francisco, 11-3, .786, 2.26; Fernandez, New York, 10-3, .769, 2.79; Darwin, Houston, 11-4, .733, 2.40; Parrett, Philadelphia, 11-4, .733, 2.23.

STRIKEOUTS: DeLeon, St.Louis, 174; Belcher, Los Angeles, 164; Smoltz, Atlanta, 159; Cone, New York, 150; Fernandez, New York, 150; Hurst, San Diego, 150; Scott, Houston, 150.

SAVES: M.Davis, San Diego, 34; M.Williams, Chicago, 31; Franco, Cincinnati, 30; Burke, Montreal, 26; J.Howell, Los Angeles, 25.

### TRANSITION

American League

BALTIMORE—Activated Mickey Tettleton, catcher, from 21-day disabled list.

KANSAS CITY—Acquired Larry McWilliams, pitcher, from Philadelphia for player to be named.

TORONTO—Recalled Rob Ducey, outfielder, from Syracuse, International League.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Activated John Tudor, pitcher, from 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

LEAGUE—Suspended Keith Browner, San Diego linebacker-defensive end, for 30 days for violating its substance-abuse policy, effective September 1.

ATLANTA—Waived Gary Baldinger, Ted Chapman and Greg Brown, defensive linemen; George Lilja, center; Roy Jackson, defensive back; and George Mira, linebacker.

CLEVELAND—Acquired Barry Redden, running back, from San Diego for undisclosed conditional draft choice.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Irving Fryar, wide receiver, to five-year contract.

N.Y. JETS—Released Marion Barber, fullback; Adam Bob and Jackie Walker, linebackers; Guy Bingham, offensive guard; Jeff Oliver, offensive tackle; Reggie Barnes, running back; Artie Holmes and Leander Knight, defensive backs; and Tony Martin and Willie Snead, wide receivers.

Canadian Football League

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Activated Filipo Mokofisi, linebacker. Added Derek MacCready, defensive end, to roster. Released Phillip Smith and Eric Richardson, wide receivers, and Kevin Konar, linebacker.

CALGARY—Added Will Johnson, defensive end, to roster. Activated Flint Fleming, defensive tackle; Luigi Cotozzo, defensive end, and Tom Spoletini, offensive guard, from practice roster. Activated Danny Barrett, quarterback, from reserve list.

HAMILTON—Activated Derrick McAdoo, running back, from practice roster and Tony Champion, wide receiver, from reserve list. Transferred Tony Truelove, running back, to reserve list.

OTTAWA—Added Tyrone Thurman, wide receiver, to roster.

SASKATCHEWAN—Added Shawn Daniels, running back, to roster. Activated Mark Guy, wide receiver, from practice roster.

TORONTO—Activated Kevin Woolfolk, linebacker, and Peter Mangold, running back, from practice roster. Transferred Glen Kulka, defensive tackle, to reserve list.

WINNIPEG—Activated James Murphy, wide receiver, from reserve list.

COLLEGE

CAPITAL—Named Scott Weakley basketball coach.

### TENNIS

#### U.S. Open

MEN

Fourth Round

Yannick Noah, France, def. Alberto Mancini (10), Argentina, 6-3, 3-6, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-3; Boris Becker (2), West Germany, def. Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Aaron Krickstein (14), U.S., def. Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5; Tim Mayotte (9), U.S., def. Michael Chang (7), U.S., 7-5, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3; Andre Agassi (6), U.S., def. Jim Grabb, U.S., 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

Doubles Quarterfinals

Paul Annacone, U.S., and Christo van Rensburg, South Africa (6), def. Luke Jensen and David Wheaton, U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; John Fitzgerald, Australia, and Anders Jarryd, Sweden (2), def. Darren Cahill and Mark Kratzmann, Australia (8), 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3.

WOMEN

Fourth Round

Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Ros Fairbank, U.S., 6-4, 6-0; Helena Sukova (8), Czechoslovakia, def. Larisa Savchenko, Soviet Union, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

### SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Oviedo 1, Castellon 1
Osasuna 1, Las Palmas 0
Zaragoza 3, Rayo Vallecano 0
Seville 1, Tenerife 0
Cadiz 0, Logrones 1
Valencia 1, Atletico Madrid 3
Real Madrid 2, Sporting Gijon 0

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Trinidad and Tobago 2, Guatemala 1
Bolivia 2, Uruguay 1
Colombia 0, Ecuador 0
Brazil 1, Chile 0

### FOOTBALL

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Sunday's Result

Winnipeg 28, Saskatchewan 29

## SIDELINES

### Frenchman Fails in Bid To Join NFL's Cardinals

PHOENIX, Arizona (AP) — Richard Tardits, a Frenchman who played college football at the University of George, has failed in his bid to play in the National Football League. He was cut Monday by the Phoenix Cardinals.

Tardits, a fifth-round draft pick, was trying to become the first native Frenchman ever to play in the NFL, but blocking a punt in last Friday night's preseason finale at San Diego still could not earn him a roster spot. He had played rugby in France before taking up football.

### Maradona Back in Italy

ROME (AP) — Soccer star Diego Maradona returned to Italy Monday, a month later than expected, and said he would discuss his "soccer future" with officials of his Italian team, Napoli.

The 28-year-old Maradona said he expected difficult times with Neapolitan fans following a test of wills with his club because of his decision to extend a vacation in his native Argentina.

### For the Record

**Former Italian soccer star Gaetano Scirea died** in a car crash in Poland Sunday during a scouting trip, the official Polish news agency PAP said. He was 36. Scirea retired in 1988 after 14 years as a defender with Juventus. *(Reuters)*

**Soviet wrestlers captured four of 10 titles** at the World Freestyle Wrestling Championships in Martigny, Switzerland. The United States had two champions and four silver medals. *(AP)*

**Sports-mad Norway has been rocked** by the revelation that javelin thrower Trine Solberg, a national idol and the image of clean living, returned a positive dope test after a recent international competition. The International Amateur Athletic Federation said Solberg, 23, had given a urine sample containing traces of an anabolic steroid following last month's European Cup C track and field final in Strasbourg. He is automatically banned from competition for two years. *(Reuters)*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## ART BUCHWALD

# Boning Up on Breaks

WASHINGTON — My wife is one of the luckiest women in the world. Don't take my word for it — ask all her friends. Late this summer she tripped on a rock and broke her wrist. Ordinarily you would call this a piece of bad luck, but it turns out when she had the accident she did everything just right.

This is the way the conversation went a day after the accident.

Buchwald

"My wife broke her wrist."

"Was it the right wrist or the left wrist?" the friend asked.

"The left," I said.

"She's lucky it was the left. If she broke the right it could be twice as inconvenient."

I said, "My wife has always been lucky when it comes to breaking a bone. It runs in her family."

The next friend, when informed about the accident, wanted to know if after she tripped she fell forward or backward. I said I wasn't sure and wanted to know if it mattered.

"Of course, it matters," he replied. "If she fell forward it was the best thing that could happen because otherwise she could have injured her back. By breaking her fall with her hand she saved injuring her nose. You have one lucky woman there."

"Don't I know it," I said proudly.

By this time word had gotten out about the accident and experts on bones from all over the world were checking in.

One eyewitness said, "I was five feet behind her when she fell. At that moment I said to myself, if she has to break anything, I hope it's her wrist and not her leg."

"You were thinking what I was thinking," I said.

"I'm a skier so I know about fractures. Your luck depends on how you fall."

"Over the years she's always fallen right," I said.

□

The next-door neighbor said, "I heard your wife had a fall."

"Yes, she broke her wrist."

"I always look at the bright side. It could have been her hip. Some women are born lucky."

"It will be in a cast for six weeks," I told him.

"She's fortunate it didn't happen at the beginning of the summer because you perspire under a cast and then you go crazy from the itch."

"That seems to be the consensus. Everyone is congratulating her that she didn't break it on the Fourth of July."

□

"The trick of any bone injury is to break it in the right place at the right time."

"How can you do that?"

"When you break something you have to be in close proximity to an orthopedic surgeon who isn't out playing golf when you need him. The real luck of falling down is to find the surgeon in his empty office playing solitaire."

"Our doctor wasn't even out fishing."

"Then she really is a lucky woman. I hope she realizes it."

"She does — she counts her blessings every time she falls."

## Lang Acts to Save An Art Deco Pool

*Reuters*

PARIS — French Culture Minister Jack Lang has acted to stop the demolition of the Molitor swimming pool on the western edge of Paris, a 1930s landmark.

Modeled on an ocean liner, the Art Deco bathing establishment was to be closed down this month and demolished next winter. A hotel, apartment and office complex was due to be built in its place.

But Lang, citing the monument's "intrinsic quality and historical interest," said in a statement he wanted it saved. A government architect has not yet issued a demolition permit. Should he refuse to do so, Paris city hall, which has sold the site to a real estate developer, will be left to sort out the problem.

The Molitor's sweeping white terraces were used as catwalks by the big couture houses in the past and it was here that the more daring women of postwar France tried out the bikini.

Lang last year stepped in to save one of the city's best known café-restaurants, Fouquet's on the Champs Elysées, by having the establishment classified as a "historic monument."

# Reshaping Kabuki, From Inside

By Steven R. Weisman
*New York Times Service*

KARUIZAWA, Japan — A man is not what he seems.

At first he appears to be a hero's loyal comrade, but actually he is a fox in disguise. The tension builds as characters unfold their true identities, baring deep psychological truths. One's friends could be one's enemies, yes, but they can become friends enlisted to fight still other enemies.

Life is destined to be confused, tragic and lonely. Similarly, Japan's Kabuki theater is not what it appears to be on the surface.

It seems to spring from a culture completely remote from Western experience, a spectacle of screeched or intoned dialogues, billowing costumes and painted masks, frozen action poses and stylized choreographed movements. And yet the audience discovers that its stories and movements build on familiar universal truths and painful dilemmas about human nature and emotion.

"Whenever I am asked, 'What is Kabuki?,' I describe it as something basic, a burst of energy toward the audience from the stage," said Ennosuke Ichikawa 3d, a creator and, some say, destroyer and re-creator in the tradition of Japan's nearly 400-year-old Kabuki.

It began as a popular entertainment designed to break from the even more highly stylized tradition of Noh, an almost ritualistic presentation of music and dance with solemn religious themes served up to audiences of nobles after the 14th and 15th centuries.

Kabuki, too, springs from a world of ritual and tradition, ranging from the razzle-dazzle and flamboyant *aragoto* style of acrobatics, brilliant costumes and gaudy makeup to the more subdued family tragedies or love stories in which a volume of emotions can be summed up by a tiny and subtle gesture integrated with music, song, dance and poetry.

Kabuki today remains largely the form that emerged at the time of Shakespeare and flowered for 250 years during the Edo period, when Japan lived in self-imposed isolation from the world.

Nearly 250 actors in Japan perform today, divided into a handful of hereditary clans. None is considered more daring or controversial than Ennosuke 3d (like all Kabuki actors, he goes by his first name only; he also carries the 3d to distinguish him from his late grandfather, the 2d, another famous Kabuki actor), whose troupe will be appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York through mid-September and at the Kennedy Center in Washington after that.

Ennosuke made his official stage debut at the age of 8 and toured the Soviet Union with his grandfather as a young man.

For Ennosuke, one of several of the younger generation of Kabuki stars in Japan who are attempting to breathe new life into an old art form, most Kabuki has grown so stylized over the decades that it has become ossified by its own traditions, inaccessible not simply to Western audiences but to some of the young at home as well.

Born in 1939 in Tokyo not far from the Kabuki-za, the theater that continues to be Japan's main stage for Kabuki performances, Ennosuke is the sixth generation in a line of Kabuki actors founded by the son of a gold-leaf craftsman in mid-19th-century Tokyo.

Ennosuke is famous because he has taken the antique form and transformed it into a spectacle of rapid action, quick changes and aerial acrobatics.

Ennosuke 3d as Iwate Turned Demon in "Kurozuka."

Producer, creator, director and actor, he plays as many parts as he can — he once performed 18 roles in one play — from old women to demons, ghosts, heroes, animals and warriors.

In the face of some criticism that he is vulgarizing and cheapening the theater, he has revived and mastered the old popular tradition of *keren*, or clowning, making quick changes before the audience's eyes, engaging in elaborate sword fights, popping in and out of trapdoors, climbing to the top of sets, jumping or leaping and even flying suspended over the audience on a wire.

The American audiences this fall will see one of Ennosuke's most famous flights through the air, as the fox fleeing in "*Yoshitsune Senbonzakura*" ("Yoshitsune and the Thousand Cherry Trees"), which he is presenting along with the dance drama "*Kurozuka*" ("The Black Mound").

Ennosuke specializes in three areas: revivals of plays that have not been performed for decades, even centuries; creation of new versions of Kabuki classics, and the creation of new types of drama altogether that incorporate Kabuki elements.

"Many people in the West think of Kabuki as something very slow and quiet, without realizing that it includes a very dynamic element, going from the quiet to the energetic," Ennosuke said through an interpreter in a recent conversation at this popular mountain resort outside of Tokyo, where he was vacationing.

"Of course, it has to be a subtle contrast, a combination of soft and strong. You have to have the right flow from one to the other, the right contrast, like an orchestration."

The one constant in the evolution of Kabuki over the centuries, he asserts, is change itself.

The fluid nature of the drama, the fact that it could be molded to fit each new generation of audiences, was itself lost after World War II in Japan.

"For 340 years before the defeat of Japan in 1945, Kabuki actors were constantly changing their techniques to meet the needs of their audiences," he said.

Ennosuke says the postwar flood of theater imports into Japan made the practitioners of Kabuki itself more conservative, so that the style would be set apart.

For Ennosuke, Kabuki serves as a metaphor for the tension that arises in contemporary Japan when tradition and modernization are mixed. "I am not so much doing new things as reviving a tradition of experimentation," he said, dismissing the objections of purists who think he is bastardizing the form.

The Kabuki form is suggested by the Chinese characters represented by its three syllables: *Ka* for "song," *Bu* for "dance" and *Ki* for "technique."

One of Kabuki's liveliest traditions remains that of the *onnagata*, the male specialists dressed as females, and Ennosuke for one would not change it.

The early, all-female casts performed plays, dances and comic sketches, often with erotic scenes; the actresses frequently offered themselves to men in the audience. Scandalized, the Tokugawa shogunate banned women from the stage, and for a time performances by teen-age boys were popular until male prostitution became a problem. After adolescents were banned, men assumed the female roles, a practice that continues today.

The Kabuki repertory has also remained largely unchanged for hundreds of years, and there are many traditions that even Ennosuke observes carefully.

"It's always difficult to decide what should be preserved and what changed," he said. "But the important thing about the onnagata is that it is not a man, and at the same time not a woman. If the onnagata were abolished or played by a woman, it would no longer be Kabuki. You would have the creation of another theater, a theater utilizing techniques of Kabuki — but not Kabuki."

Ennosuke is a pleasant and unassuming round-faced man with wavy hair combed back and a beaklike nose framed by tinted wire-rimmed glasses. It is hard to believe that this diminutive, slightly pudgy figure sometimes puts in a grueling schedule of two five-hour performances a day for a period of 25 days, without any time off. He says happily that he has no particular secrets about keeping in shape, explaining, "My main philosophy is to sleep well and eat well."

NYT
No secrets for keeping fit at 50: "Sleep well and eat well."

## PEOPLE

### 'Lady Godiva' Rides To Save Devon Village

Lyn Brierly, 42, rode as she naked as Lady Godiva through Cockington, England, to protest plans to turn the village's old stables and farm buildings into luxury housing. The Prudential insurance conglomerate, which has owned the village near Torquay, in Devonshire, since World War II, has encountered strong resistance to development plans. "I'm not an exhibitionist in any way. In fact I am terrified," said Brierly, a nurse. "But if this is what it takes to save the village then I'd do it again and again until someone sits up and takes notice."

□

The former Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg and the Italian pop singer Loredana Berte were married in Milan on Monday. Borg, 33, a five-time Wimbledon champion, has been the constant companion of the singer, 38, in Milan since last year. Borg retired from professional tennis several years ago while still ranked among the top players in the world.

□

Gustav Romero, a 24-year-old virtuoso from San Diego, won the 1989 Clara Haskil Prize for young classical pianists in Vevey, Switzerland. The prize is worth $7,500. The jury gave honorable mention to Patricia Pagoy of France and Mariana Petkova of Bulgaria.

□

Willie Nelson and Kris Kristofferson are going to make a film for television about a modern Texas ranger with a high moral code, but who is forced to solve a crime with the help of a scoundrel. The movie, "Rip," will be filmed in Austin. Nelson will play the scoundrel. In Bozeman, Montana, Gena Rowlands is playing a rancher-matriarch in the film "Montana," with a script by the Pulitzer Prize-winning author Larry McMurtry. . . . In Bel Air, California, Zsa Zsa Gabor will star as the owner of an animal beauty parlor in the film "Animal Haven." Before that, she will go on trial Sept. 11 on charges that she slapped a Beverly Hills motorcycle policeman who, she maintains, roughed her up June 14 after stopping her Rolls-Royce convertible on a busy thoroughfare. She is also charged with driving with an expired license, having an open container of alcohol in her car and having an expired car registration.

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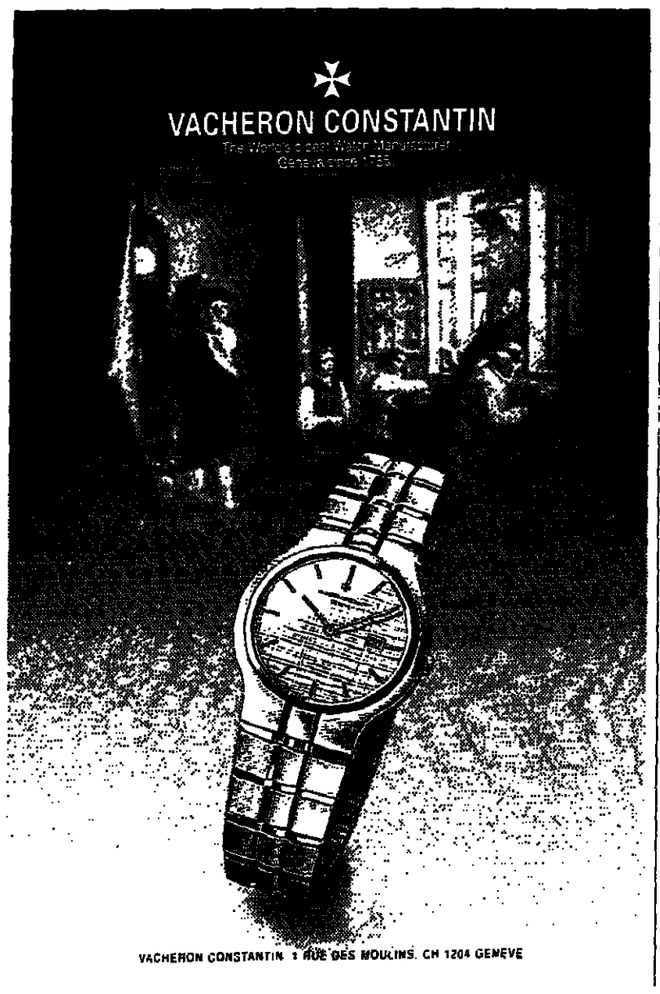

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